

FOREIGN LOAN
POLICY UPHELD
BY PRESIDENT

Action by Congress Is Not
Necessary, Is View of
Administration

BANKERS FREE TO ACT
WITHOUT SUPERVISION

Only Political Conditions Are
Considered—Commercial
Merit Not an Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Coolidge approves of the State Department method of passing on American loans to foreign governments and does not believe that legislation by Congress on the subject is necessary or desirable. This was made known at the White House after criticism of the State Department policy by Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia, had been given wide publicity.

The subject has been given much consideration by the President, who has at times inclined to the view that it would be better for the administration to have nothing to do with foreign loans made in the United States, but he felt that unless some contact was made by the State Department and the American bankers there might be drastic regulatory legislation by Congress. It seemed to the President better, therefore, that the method put into effect by Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary, and since followed by the State Department, should be maintained.

Purpose Is to Study
It was explained by the President that the purpose of the State Department is merely to study contemplated loans and decide whether they would in any way interfere with the relations of the United States and the country seeking the loan. The action is not without authority, it was said on behalf of the President, since the Constitution gives the Executive jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to foreign affairs. As to whether or not it is justifiable financially the Government has nothing to say. This aspect is left entirely to the bankers and investors. It is only the political and international conditions that interest the State Department.

The State Department has no intention of changing its policy because of the criticism leveled at it, but will continue to advise bankers who submit proposed foreign loans as to whether or not they are against the interests of the United States. Secretary Kellogg has no objection to the Senate discussing the matter thoroughly but is opposed to any form of legislation tending to change the present method of supervision.

Bankers Free to Submit
The State Department has not only abstained from passing on the commercial merit of the loans, but it makes no attempt to impose its will on the bankers. They are free to submit the loans or not, and if they submit them, to take the advice of the State Department or disregard it, officials say.

Theoretically, that is correct, but it is difficult to think of any American bankers proceeding contrary to the expressed opinions of the Government. As a matter of fact there is not a case on record of the wishes of the State Department being ignored by bankers. When the policy of the State Department was known in 1922, a statement was issued advising that "American concerns wishing to ascertain the wishes of the Department regarding any projected loan should request the

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Location of Barns
Decides Tax on Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Topeka, Kan.

THE barn is headquarters for a horse, and its location determines the district in which the animal shall be taxed.

The horses belonging to Harold Mooney, farmer, of near La Cynne, Kan., ranged in pastures in Linn County, and both counties listed the horses on their tax rolls. The perplexed Mr. Mooney wrote Mr. Clarence Smith, head of the tax department of the Kansas Public Service Commission, who replied: "It is my opinion that the assessment of the animals should be in the taxing district where the barns, corals, stables, and so forth are located, which really are the headquarters and homes of the animals."

AMERICAN NOTE
MARKS ADVANCE
IN NEGOTIATIONS

French Government Approves Its Terms—Tariff
Accord Is Expected

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Paris, Oct. 15.—America's commercial situation with regard to France will be precisely what it was two months ago before the tariff controversy began. This return to status quo ante is naturally only temporary, pending the conclusions of a trade pact between the United States and France. It is a modus vivendi of the friendliest character designed to exclude the deplorable hypothesis of a tariff war.

It is the chief point of the French reply to the last Washington note on this subject. It was stated in its broad outline to the ministerial council by Maurice Bokanowski, the Minister of Commerce. The Government approved the terms and the new document should immediately be received by Washington. This conciliatory tone of the American note, which leaving aside questions of pure doctrine showed a desire to arrive at a practical realization.

What France Cannot Do
France is ready to make many concessions to America. What it cannot do and what it should not be asked to do is to abandon in the present circumstances its whole conception of the tariff system. Neither can America abandon its conception. These two theories are frankly irreconcilable. But there is sufficient elasticity in French and American practice to enable the countries to reach an accord.

The French response begins by a formal reiteration of the theory of reciprocity, but it then passes into a statement of facts. It is recalled that in 1921 it was necessary to fight against the invasion of German importations favored by the fall of the mark. France therefore tripled its general tariff. But in order to spare the United States the consequences of this brusque decision, France agreed to maintain, in respect of the United States, the state of things established in 1910.

Special Régime Ended
What has now happened is that the law of July, 1927, voted in view of the commercial negotiations with Germany has ended the special régime, with the result that American products are suddenly subjected to the general tariff of 1927, that is to say, a quadruple tariff.

France recognizes that in actual application the new tariffs have unsatisfactory repercussions. It was never intended to penalize America and favor Germany. Provided the entire system of giving special terms in return for special terms is not denounced, France is quite willing to place America on an exceptional footing. Doubtless the negotiations will be long for France must obtain some quid pro quo. In the meanwhile America will benefit by the tariff applied before 1921. It is understood that America will suppress the tariff increases recently imposed by the American Treasury.

It is suggested that an American commission should study the costs of French production, thus permitting the lowering of American tariffs by the flexible provisions of the Fordney Act. Obviously much serious thinking will have to be done before this tariff problem is finally settled, but there is now an assurance that the matter will be approached in an amicable disposition and the somewhat animated incident may now be considered closed.

NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 15 (AP).—Dr. Harley L. Lutz, professor of economics in Stanford University, has been elected president of the National Tax Association. Members of the new executive committee include Joseph S. Matthews of the New Hampshire Superior Court, and Harry F. Long of Massachusetts.

ASTRONOMER ENTERS BUSINESS

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP).—Prof. Forrest Ray, astronomer and internationally famous astronomer and mathematician, and head of the astronomy department at the University of Chicago, has resigned from the university to enter business, it is learned. He will be associated with the Utilities Power and Light Corporation in an executive position.

DAIRY PROGRESS
SHOWN IN SOUTH
BY EXPOSITION

New Industry Gives Impetus to Agricultural Trend,
Delegates Are Told

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 15 (Special).—Recognition of the increasing importance to the Nation of the development of dairying in the South is given in the opening here of the National Dairy Association's twenty-first annual exposition. It is the first time this exposition has been held in a southern state. It will continue through the week.

Pointing out the significance of this exposition to the South, M. D. Munn, Chicago, president of the National Dairy Association, and a member of the executive committee of the National Dairy Association, said the Memphis gathering is one of the largest and most important ever held by the dairymen of the United States. Because of new conditions in some parts of the South, where, during the last two years, a number of creameries and condenseries have been established, the association selected Memphis for this year's annual convention; Mr. Munn stated.

"Stimulating Influence"
"I look to see a very stimulating influence in agriculture throughout the South as a result of the development of dairying there," he said. "During the past four years the industry has been in a process of gradual progress which has been much intensified during the past year. This has been particularly evident in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia, which formerly were known as one-crop states, cotton being the chief agricultural product. A depleted condition of the soil resulted from this one-crop practice.

"In the North the continued raising of only one kind of a crop had so depleted the soil that about 25 years ago farmers of the Northwest reached out and entered dairying. A result of this has been that Minnesota produces more butter than any other section of equal area in the world and that Wisconsin supplies much of the cheese and some of the other important dairy products of the country. "A few years ago the middle section of the broad Mississippi Valley drifted into dairy farming and now the South has just begun to enter it. Great losses, due to the boll weevil, were another cause to lead the South into development of the dairy industry. Undoubtedly it will increase very rapidly there during the next 10 years.

Railroad Aids Farmers
"North and South Carolina and Texas are coming along quickly as important dairy states. Banks and railroads have been helpful in promoting dairying of the dairy industry in the South. The Illinois Central system, in particular, has done much useful public service in aiding farmers to help themselves by raising cattle and dealing in dairy products. That company bought a considerable amount of dairy land and made it available for community use and as a result helped start many creameries, condenseries and cheese plants.

"State colleges of agriculture have been active in helping promote the dairy industry. Boys' and girls' clubs have contributed helpful influences to increase public interest, too. Dairy breed associations and other groups of farmers have also been active aids."

RADIO DELEGATES VISIT
NEW AMERICAN PLANTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Approximately 300 delegates who are attending the international radio telegraph conference, in session in Washington, have just arrived here for an inspection of the plants of the Radio Corporation of America at Riverdale and Rocky Point, L. I., and the National Broadcasting Company plant at Belmont.

A dinner for the delegates at the Plaza Hotel, Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of radio communication; Maj.-Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation, and David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the same company, were scheduled speakers.

British Favor Proposal
for Legion Visit to America

Obstacle to Pilgrimage Seen, However, in Expense Involved in Traveling Across Ocean

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The suggestion made by the retiring National Legion commander, Howard P. Savage, when leaving England, that the success of the visit has been so obvious as to suggest the desirability of the British Legion visiting the United States next year, receives a most sympathetic reception in responsible British circles. It is realized, however, that economic conditions and the great expense involved in traveling to America make a pilgrimage on the same scale as the American venture out of the question.

A typical comment was that given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the Minister of War: "I sincerely hope the day may come when it will be possible for the members of the British Legion to return to a representative of the American Legion to this country, which has just concluded so happily. Such visits should

Mexican Boy Orator Wins
International Prize Contest

Takes Award With Plea for
Formation of American
League of Nations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—With an impressive address spoken in Spanish, 19-year-old Arturo Garcia-Ferment of Mexico City, captured the international oratorical contest from three other young men and a girl representing four countries.

Mr. Ferment made a plea for a revision of the Monroe Doctrine, an American League of Nations, and a better understanding among the countries of the two American hemispheres. In contrast to the placid delivery of his competitors and their calm elucidation of national accomplishments, the young Mexican punctuated his address with free-moving gesticulations and abandoned restraint, walking rapidly about the stage as he spoke.

The contest was a victory for foreign languages. Georges Guélin of France, with a fervent exposition in French of his native country's culture, took second place. The contest was held at the Washington Auditorium before an assemblage including many diplomatic and government officials.

Miss Dorothy Carlson of Salt Lake City, Utah, a high school senior, who represented the United States and spoke on the meaning of the American Constitution, took fourth place. Frederick P. Holton of Tavistock, Ont., Canada, was third, while James K. Watson of England was fifth.

Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, presented the contest trophy to Mr. Ferment, while the United States Marine Band played the Mexican patriotic airs.

The judges were Minister van Royen of the Netherlands to the United States, Prof. Guillermo Rivera of Harvard University, Prof. Richard H. Wilton of the University of Virginia, Dr. Glen L. Swiggett, foreign service expert, and Frederick A. Miller, international engineer.

Siren Escort's Noise
Halted in Chicago

Advance Notice of Visitors
by Police Whistle Often
Proved "Wolf, Wolf"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Making traffic scampers to clear the streets at the shrieking blast of a police siren whistle is no longer the approved method of honoring the usual visiting celebrity as he motors his way down the boulevards in Chicago. The City Council has instructed the chief of police "to discontinue the promiscuous assignment of motor police as escorts."

The practice is described as "un-American" in the council resolution which asks that it be banned except when the chief of police regards an escort as of "vital importance."

In their exuberant hospitality the Chicago police have sounded the siren for many years. The noise of the siren, preceding the visitor's automobile, is accustomed to tear its way down the street letting forth a sound about as melodious as a steam train combined with a locomotive whistle. When it shrieked red, amber and green lights flashed. Its one command was to stop traffic.

On rare occasions such a tribute might be justified, the council resolution indicated. It charged, however, that it was used so often that it resulted in a repetition of the old story of "wolf, wolf."

Constant use of the siren for complimentary purposes lessens its effectiveness when it is necessary to clear the ground for fire trucks, the resolution held.

CANADA TO REDEEM BONDS

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 15 (AP).—The Canadian Minister of Finance will redeem on Nov. 1 \$29,088,400 of bonds and \$5,000,000 of treasury notes it is announced. The bonds mature on Nov. 1, while the notes, bearing 4 per cent interest, are dated Nov. 15. The first of the month's maturities represent the 5½ per cent renewal loan issued in 1922 in exchange for 1917 Victory bonds.

One of the principal issues in the present struggle is whether religiously one-sided schools should be elevated to the rank of religiously neutral schools. In the first type of school only one kind of religious instruction is given, either Roman Catholic or Protestant; moreover, history and literature may be dealt with in accordance with the views of one of these two denominations.

In the second type of school both kinds of religious instruction are given and neutrality is maintained in the other lessons. The latter type has been established by the Republic of Canada as the "normal school," whereas the religiously one-sided school has been relegated to a secondary position and can only be established if a sufficient number of applications have been submitted.

Remote control of electrical apparatus has been possible for some years, technicians of the Westinghouse company explained. Either electrical, mechanical or radio connections have hitherto been required as a means of exercising it. The new device differs in that it can be set in motion by sound.

Practical for Telephone Use
In this way it becomes practical for telephone use, requiring no special wires, and, once installed, can be operated from a great number of points through the usual telephone connections. It is so constructed that no physical connection with a telephone is needed, thus making its use possible under the regulations of telephone companies which permit no attachments to their instruments.

The first successful machine constructed in the Westinghouse laboratories opened a door at the call of "Open sesame." The latter model, however, are spoken to by means of

Wins in Oratory



ARTURO GARCIA-FERMENT
Youth from Mexico City, Speaking in Spanish, Is Victor at Washington

REICH SCHOOL
BILL BECOMES
LIVE ISSUE AGAIN

Measure Rejected by Federal
Council—Religious
Question Involved

By Wireless

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The rejection of the Reich School Bill in its modified form by the Federal Council, 37 against 31 votes, is regarded by the Liberals here as another proof that all is not well with this bill, which has stirred up more public controversy during the last months than practically any other act of the Legislature.

The Government now intends to introduce the original draft bill with the Reichstag and it will then be turned over to a Reichstag commission for discussion. Much now depends on whether the German People's Party, opposing the Roman Catholics' aims on this question will reach an agreement with the German Nationalists who are supporting the bill.

If the Government parties keep together, the Opposition cannot do anything against the bill in the Reichstag. The only way it can assert its claims—a way recently discovered by the German Nationalists—is to induce the Federal Council, on which it holds a majority, owing to the Liberal policy pursued in Prussia and other federal states, to act counter to the Government.

If the Federal Council rejects the bill passed by the Reichstag, it must then go back to Parliament and be passed by a two-thirds majority, which it would never attain.

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FRENCH AIRMEN
WING WAY OVER
SOUTH ATLANTIC

Costes and Le Brix Fly From
African Coast to Port
Natal in Brazil

PERNAMBUCO, Oct. 15 (AP).—Two daring French aviators, Dieudonne Costes and Lieut. Joseph Le Brix, have conquered the South Atlantic in a non-stop flight, a feat many times attempted but never before accomplished.

Winging across the ocean from St. Louis, Senegal, they brought their Breguet military biplane, "Nungesser-Colli," down on the flying field near Port Natal, on the tip of the Brazilian peninsula, at 11:40 o'clock last night to receive the ovations of a great crowd and the official congratulations of Brazilian officials.

The start from St. Louis was made at 6:23 yesterday morning, Senegal time. Flying over Dakar, they headed out across the Atlantic at 7:40. The distance from Dakar to Port Natal is about 2150 miles, which, with the three-hour time difference, gives them an elapsed time from the African coast to the South Atlantic of 19 hours, and an average speed of about 113 miles an hour.

From the time of their departure from the African coast until their landing there was no report of their having been sighted by any vessel, and their approach to the Brazilian coast was heralded only when signals from their wireless were picked up by ships north of Fernando de Noronha Island.

Costes and Brix now have behind them the most hazardous of the four laps in their flight from Paris to Buenos Aires, which is intended to blaze the trail for a Franco-South American air mail. If they follow their original plans they will hop next to Rio de Janeiro, and thence to the Argentine capital.

Their first lap, the 2700 miles from Paris to St. Louis, was the longest. They made it in 25 hours 30 minutes. This gave them increased confidence in their ability to span the Atlantic, in the attempt of which several expeditions had failed.

Capt. Carlos V. Gago Coutinho, now an admiral, and Capt. Arthur da Cabral-Sacada, Portuguese fliers, were the first to cross the South Atlantic by air. Their journey, in the summer of 1922, was interrupted when their plane was wrecked on landing at St. Paul Rocks, in mid-ocean. They finished their trip in a new machine, taken to them on a Portuguese warship. Others who have made the crossing, all with one or more stops at islands en route, are Commander Damon Franco of Spain, who completed the trip in 1926, and Capt. de Almeida of Portugal, who crossed in 1926; Maj. Sarmiento Beires of Portugal; and Cunha Braga and Joao Barros, Brazilians.

Miss Elder at Azores
With Captain Haldeman

HORTA, Island of Fayal, Azores, Oct. 15 (AP).—Miss Ruth Elder and her co-pilot, Capt. George W. Haldeman, of the American G-1, left for their transatlantic flight venture, landed here from the steamship.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Machine Answers Telephone
Inquiries and Obeys Orders

War Department Now Using Electric Automations as "Watchmen" to Report Water Depth

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—An electric invention which obeys vocal commands, turns on lights and sounds the alarm, has just been successfully demonstrated by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at its offices at 150 Broadway. The machines, three of which have already been placed in service as "watchmen" by the War Department in Washington, are capable of responding over the telephone to spoken queries and of performing a wide range of mechanical operations.

The device, known as the "telex," was developed by Roy J. Wensley, an expert on automatic mechanism, at the Westinghouse laboratories. In Washington the machines are being used to report the height of water in the reservoirs, giving the information to employees who call up on the telephone in the regular way.

It will ultimately make possible remote control of even household tasks, the inventor said, as he tapped a tuning fork which set the machine at work running a vacuum cleaner.

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Italy Carries Through
Several Friendly Pacts

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax
Rome, Oct. 15

BY ORDER of the Fascist Party there has been published a review of the achievements of the Fascist Administration during its fifth year of government, which ends on Oct. 28. During the past 12 days Italy has concluded treaties of amity with Albania and Hungary, arbitration pacts with Germany, Lithuania, and Chile, and trade agreements with Egypt, Spain and Haiti.

Among the most important acts of the Fascist Government are the publication of the labor charter, approval of special laws for the defense of the state, while several important public works were performed both at home and in its colonies.

AIRPLANE CLOTH
OFFERS MARKET
TO COTTON MILL

National Association Will
Meet in Boston—Rayon
Maintaining Gains

Textile men who gather in Boston for the convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers on Oct. 26 will hear of the possibilities of airplane fabric manufacture from the man who originated the cotton cloth which has largely supplanted linen for this purpose. E. D. Walen, who was in charge of this development for the United States Bureau of Standards in 1917, will be the first speaker before the convention on the subject of "Developing Cotton Manufacture."

Another of the speakers on this general subject, Sidney S. Paine, will discuss the possibilities of increasing the number of looms to be tended by a single weaver, and outlining solutions to some of the technical problems encountered in increasing efficiency by this method.

"Buying Humidity on a Performance Basis" is the subject for one of the sessions. Translated into layman's terms it means an analysis by several engineers of the usefulness of different types of water sprayers which are used in the weaving rooms to keep the atmosphere moist and so make the thread more soft and flexible.

The extent to which the cotton manufacturers have become interested in rayon is indicated in the fact that a motion picture showing the manufacture of rayon yarns will occupy one of the sessions. Other evidence of the trend toward combination of cotton and rayon in dress goods are expected in the annual style show on the closing evening of the convention. Practically every cotton mill making dress goods is using some rayon now, it was said at the offices of the association, although there is a returning demand for all-cotton patterns.

The Cotton Textile Institute, organized a year ago for research in new uses, cost data and market statistics, will make its first report.

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FILM MEN MAKE
COMPROMISE ON
BLOCK BOOKING

Exhibitors Win Privilege of
Canceling 10 Per Cent of
Pictures Contracted For

THEATERS WILL PAY
HALF OF FILM RENTAL

Progress Made Along Many
Lines as Groups Find Way to
Mutual Concessions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—At the closing session of the national conference of the motion picture industry a compromise agreement was reached which is designed to change the practice of compulsory block booking. This modification of block booking gives the exhibitor the privilege of canceling 10 per cent of the total number of pictures that he has contracted for in any one block. The exhibitor obtains this right by the payment of 50 per cent of the rental price of the pictures thus rejected.

The sixth day of the conference, which is under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission, opened with a general air of confidence that the conference had been unexpectedly successful in the number of agreements reached by the several groups upon points of dispute that have caused discontent in the industry for many years.

During the last two days the burden of the reports of the joint committees has been, "We can report definite progress" whenever they have been unable to present with unanimous joint approval resolutions introduced by one side or the other. The exhibitors have been successful in committee sessions.

Termed a Local Problem
An exception was Exhibitor Resolution 8, which denominated as an unfair trade practice any refusal of a distributor to lease a film for exhibition "within a reasonable period after the date of its release."

Speaking on this resolution, the producer-distributors stated that this problem had proved, in their best belief, incapable of solution by any formula applicable to the country as a whole.

This question, they maintained, was by its very nature peculiarly a local problem, to be settled as a rule by negotiation, as it involved various degrees of zone protection according to the nature of the market

herent right of the affected party or parties to start litigation which might postpone the settlement of certain trade disputes for a year or 18 months.

It has become clear that this is the reason that the Federal Trade Commission granted a plea for stay of execution to its "cease and desist" order to the Paramount organization after an investigation of blockading and other trade practice said to be unfair.

The Paramount case may be regarded properly as a test case, inasmuch as all the producing organizations use similar trade practices, as evidenced by their common use of the so-called standard contract entered into by exhibitors and those who supply them with films. Expressions of mutual agreement within the industry, then, will have bearing on the practicability of unobstructed enforcement of this and other findings of the Federal Trade Commission in this and other rulings governing the conduct of the motion picture business.

Japanese Praises Peace for Pacific

Admiral Kanawa Declares Nations on Its Borders Should Emulate Name

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—The nations of the Pacific should live up to the name of their ocean, in the opinion of Rear Admiral Kanna Kanawa, retired, of the Japanese Navy, who arrived recently in Los Angeles for a brief visit.

"Good business is the real thing of interest to all of us who live on the Pacific," Admiral Kanawa said. "We are all more interested in trade than in warships. For that reason we have for a decade or more taught our school children to speak and write your language. Perhaps some of your aspiring young men would find it worth while commercially to learn our tongue."

Admiral Kanawa's return to Japan will be hastened so that within the next month he may open his campaign for election to the Japanese National Assembly from his home prefecture of Okinawa.

AMERICAN AIR MAIL WINNING RAPID GAINS

300,000 Pieces Carried in One Month in Coast States

PORTLAND, Ore. (Special Correspondence)—The gaining recognition of the value of the United States air mail service is shown in the reports of patronage among the Pacific Coast states where in the month of September 300,000 letters and packages were carried, according to the report of A. K. Humphries, vice-president of the Pacific Air Transport Company. The total weight of the mail was 7365 pounds, an increase of 665 pounds over the preceding month.

The Pacific Air Transport Company holds the air mail contract on the west coast. The company is placing extra planes along the way so that the mail may be rushed to them when the ports are fog-bound.

In the Pacific northwest and the Siskiyou mountain section, motorcycles and sidecars are being stationed to speed the mail between planes when the air service is interrupted by rough weather.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BRITISH ISSUE RELIEF APPEAL IN HANKOW AREA

Demand Made for Improvement in Conditions in Former Concession

HANKOW, China, Oct. 15 (AP)—British residents of the former British concession here, holding one of the most serious mass meetings that they have ever called, today formally appealed to the British Government to demand an improvement in conditions in the former concession or to use force if necessary to eject soldiers and trespassers.

The mass meeting appealed to the London Government for relief from what the British residents regard as the hopeless conditions resulting from the military régime in Hankow, civil mismanagement and graft affecting the former British concession, which was returned to China on March 15, as a result of the Chen-O'Malley agreement.

The appeal asks London forcefully to inform the Nationalist Government that unless the military and other trespassers are ejected from the former concession, henceforth maintaining an efficient administration, the British Government reserves the right to take the necessary steps for the accomplishment of this purpose, from time to time landing the forces necessary.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15 (AP)—The provincial chieftain, Tang Hsu-ching, whose forces were defeated yesterday in a battle with Nationalists inside the city walls, has been arrested. He was taken to Nanking under an escort. The city quieted down after the suppression of the chieftain's forces.

NATION'S APPLE CROP SHOWS 28 P. C. DROP

Hay Yield Largest on Record; Wheat Better Than Average

Reports on apple crops indicate that only Maine, Vermont, Nebraska, Kansas, and Idaho of the 17 apple producing states will have yields comparable to those of last year. With the harvest for the entire United States 28 per cent less than last year and 23 per cent below average, according to the Oct. 1 estimates just released by the New England Crop Reporting Service. The forecast for corn is 2,603,000,000 bushels, and that for wheat shows an improvement of more than 4 per cent above last year, and 7 per cent above average.

The hay crop for the United States is reported to be the largest in history, with barley and buckwheat also producing unusually large crops during the present year. The estimated production of oats is more

RADIO WAVES HEARD IN MINE 500 FEET DOWN

Penetration of Solid Rock Strata Is Possible, Tests Show

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Radio waves will penetrate 500 feet or more of rock strata, it was discovered in tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines in a Colorado metal mine. Experiments were made by Dr. A. S. Eve, director of the Department of Physics, McGill University, who is conducting a study of the possibilities of various methods of geophysical prospecting for the location of underground mineral deposits.

CAMPAIGN OPENS FOR MR. NORRIS

"Progressives" in New York Seek to Name Senator for Presidency

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 15—A movement has been started among the so-called New York Progressives to organize a campaign to advance the interests of George W. Norris (R.), United States Senator from Nebraska for the presidential nomination next year. Robert H. Elder, formerly district attorney of Kings County, is chairman of the New York State Progressive Committee and has issued a statement in which he says that after the November election is out of the way, a definite movement for Mr. Norris will be started.

Mr. Elder recently succeeded Arthur G. Hays as chairman of the Progressive committee here. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Norris would run as well, if not better, than Robert M. La Follette Sr. of Wisconsin, who polled nearly 5,000,000 votes in 1924. The New York Progressives will hold their organization meeting some time next month, after which it will be determined whether to make a contest in the Republican primaries for delegates or take part with others in seeking the nomination of Mr. Norris by petition.

"I believe that Senator Norris is an ideal candidate," said Mr. Elder. "There is no question about his strength in the Western States and Middle West."

Mr. Elder intimated that the candidacy of Mr. Norris may resolve itself into a third party movement, but this does not appear to cause much concern in the affairs of the Republican organization leaders here, most of whom have openly expressed a preference for Charles E. Hughes if President Coolidge is definitely out of the race, believing that Mr. Hughes can carry New York State against any Democratic candidate.

While the availability of Mr. Hughes is generally accepted, although the one-time Secretary of State has not committed himself on the subject, there is also a feeling that the sentiment for Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, is gaining ground.

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ARMY BUILDING BOOM ASSURED

Budget to Provide \$8,000,000 for Purpose—Progress Called Satisfactory

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Estimate of an expenditure of \$8,000,000 for new army construction will be included in the budget to come before the next session of Congress, it was said at the White House.

CLAIMS OF ARCHITECT AND SCULPTOR UPHELD

The contention that a sculptor and architect are entitled to payment for work done in the planning of a monument for a state, although the state does not complete the monument, was supported in an opinion from the Massachusetts Attorney-General's office, filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The opinion holds that \$3000 is due to Daniel C. French, a sculptor, and \$6000 to the estate of Henry Bacon, an architect. The two men were retained by a State Commission in connection with the proposed erection of a World War Memorial at St. Mihiel, France. The sums recommended are approximately half what the commissions for the completed project would have been.

PARIS NOT TO REPLY TO SOVIET LETTER

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP)—The most recent letter of Georgi Tschitcherine, Soviet Foreign Minister, to Jean Herbet, French Ambassador to Russia, will not get a reply from the French Government, it was learned today. The French Government, it was said, not desiring to open a controversy which might possibly injure Franco-Russian relations, has decided to leave it unanswered.

GERMAN AIRMAN MAKES RECORD

HAMBURG, Oct. 15 (AP)—The German pilot, Herr Böhm, flying a small sports plane, is credited with establishing a new altitude record at 5630 meters (18,486 feet) last Sunday. The record was certified by the nautical observatory which examined the height indicator. The previous record was 5268 meters.

KING GEORGE TO VISIT SPAIN

BARCELONA, Oct. 15 (AP)—King George of Great Britain is likely to visit Majorca Island in November, it was announced here today. While passing through this city he will be the guest of King Alfonso, who is expected to reach here Oct. 21. Queen Victoria and their children are expected to accompany King Alfonso.

GAS TO BE PIPED TO RURAL AREAS

System Similar to Power Development Predicted at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 15—Manufactured gas will be piped 30 to 50 miles in the future from the big cities, where it is made, to distant small towns and intervening rural communities, it was predicted at the American Gas Association here by Walter C. Beckford of New York, vice-president of the American Light & Traction Company.

PITTSBURGH MOVES TO BEAUTIFY HILL

Follows Art Directors' Plea to Improve Conditions

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—That even the most unpromising waste places in the great industrial cities often lend themselves readily to plans for increasing the attractiveness of the community is argued by Homer Saint Gaudens, director of fine arts in the Carnegie Institute and son of Augustus Saint Gaudens, the sculptor, in a plea for landscaping the barren hillside of Mount Washington, which towers above the steel mills along the Monongahela River here. The City Council has condemned 14 acres of the hillside for public use.

"I recall," Mr. Saint Gaudens said, "that in Barcelona the municipality recently took a giant and desolate hill, bare, water-worn and treeless like many here, with a magnificent view from its summit, and they turned that hill into a park with gardens where people come out in the afternoon to enjoy, and not to escape, the landscape. No city in the world has the potentialities for development and beautification that Pittsburgh has, and it is the hope of all of us that advantage will be taken of a wonderful opportunity."

SHORT-TERM CREDIT TO POLAND

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—In addition to a Polish loan of \$70,000,000 it is reliably stated that a group of banks of issue including the federal reserve system, is to extend \$20,000,000 short-term credit to Poland.

FRANKLIN Airman Series

Introducing New, lightweight 7-passenger models - the up-to-date family cars

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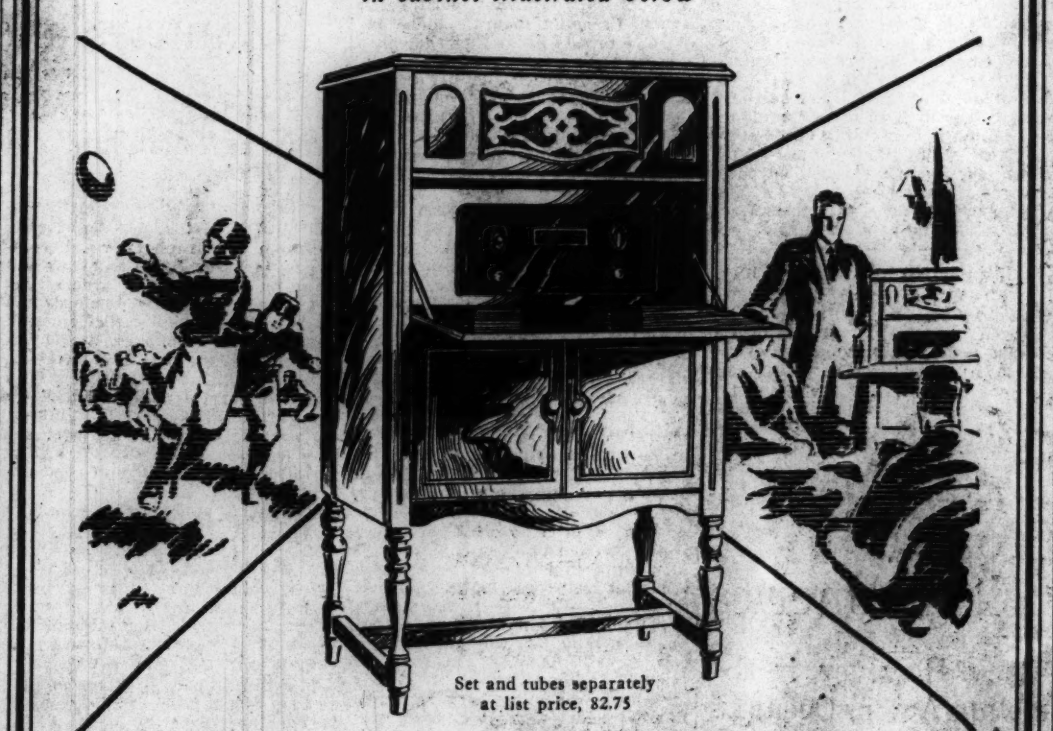
With instant acceleration and positively synchronized 4-wheel hydraulic brakes—with abundant hill-climbing power and the ability to operate at a higher average speed all day—the Airman's performance represents a wholly new motoring experience in store for you. Why not have your first ride today in the most comfortable mile-a-minute car ever built?

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- 5 UX201A tubes.
- 1 UX112 tube.
- 1 Reliable relay switch.
- 1 Highboy type cabinet with speaker unit.

Radio Section—Second Floor—Annex

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Radio Section—Second Floor—Annex

COMMUNICATION CONTROL BOARD IS ADVOCATED

Would Supervise Radio, Telephone, Cables, and Telegraph

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and a leader in radio legislation, announced upon his return to Washington that he will offer, and press for enactment, at the coming session of Congress, a measure which would establish a federal communications commission.

Mr. Watson envisions for the commission, an agency modeled on the Interstate Commerce Commission, and is engaged in drafting the bill embodying his plan. He will offer it for consideration by his committee, he says, immediately upon the convening of Congress, and expresses confidence that the project will receive congressional sanction.

Mr. Watson declared that communication, with its constant development and evolution, was becoming so important to the welfare of the Nation and the individual that it was essential for the protection of the public as well as the companies to establish a special arm of the Government assigned to this field. He stated that there was a public demand for such a communications commission as he contemplated.

Approval of the work of the Federal Radio Commission was expressed by Mr. Watson, who was chairman of the committee which framed the Radio Act. He said he was not particularly favorable either to the personnel, or the act, when the work of the commission was first started, but that he has reached the conclusion that the commission "has done a splendid piece of work" and that he now favors prolonging its activities after the expiration of its present term in March, 1928. Mr. Watson said that if his communications commission plan was not adopted by Congress, he would offer an amendment to the present Radio Act continuing the activity of the commission, as now constituted, for another year.

Mr. Watson also declared himself satisfied with the work of H. A. Belz and H. O. Caldwell, commissioners, confirmation of whose appointments were held up by the Senate last session. He indicated that he would support their nominations, if they remained on the commission.

He also said he would press for action of the railroad consolidation legislation, which has been pending for several years. He said he favored the Cummins plan, whereby the railroads would be allowed five years for voluntary consolidations along regional lines; after which time the Interstate Commerce Commission would be authorized to enforce such regional consolidations.

The need for farm relief legislation was declared by Mr. Watson to be of more pressing urgency "than ever before." He expressed the view that more people were for the McNary-Haugen bill than six months ago, and "more determined than before." Congress must enact farm relief legislation at the coming session, Mr. Watson asserted, in reaffirming his endorsement of the McNary-Haugen bill.

CASA ITALIANA IS DEDICATED

Outpost of Italian Culture Expected to Aid Friendship Between Nations

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK.—Designed to be an outpost of Italian culture in the United States and to promote a better understanding of Italy among Americans, the Casa Italiana has just been formally dedicated here.

Speaking as special representative of Premier Mussolini and the Italian Government, Guglielmo Marconi said: "The Italian house which we inaugurate today offers a golden opportunity to everyone interested in the welfare and friendship of our two countries to knit closer together the bonds of mutual affection and admiration that have always existed between America and Italy by providing new and larger possibilities of increasing mutual knowledge and understanding, especially among the 35,000 students of Columbia University, under whose auspices the 'Casa' has been founded."

Following the ceremonies, participated in by many distinguished American and Italian representatives, the "Casa," which was built by popular subscription, was thrown open to the public. Part of a library of Italian books given by Dr. Charles Paterno and valued at \$50,000 and a number of rare paintings, rugs and tapestries were on display for the first time.

The architecture of the building is Italian of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but is the only

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example of authentic Italian architecture in America that is not a reproduction of some other building.

Some of the rooms will be furnished by the Italian Government in period furniture. One feature of the living room will be the seals of all the Italian universities carved on the walls. The building will contain lecture halls, reading rooms, a library, and rooms for entertainment.

ALBANIAN ENVOY IS ASSASSINATED

Minister to Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia Is Slain by an Albanian Student

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 15 (AP)—Agjath Bebi, a young Albanian, assassinated Tsena Bey, Albanian Minister to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, last night.

His deed accomplished, Bebi calmly handed the revolver to a waiter, surrendered his passport to a policeman, and was taken away without resistance. To the police commissary he explained that he had killed Tsena Bey because he believed the Minister intended to betray Albania to Yugoslavia.

Tsena Bey, already Minister to Yugoslavia, had been only recently named Minister to Czechoslovakia as well. A brother-in-law of Ahmed Zogu, the Albanian President, he helped him depose the former Premier, Fan Noli, and was at one time his commander-in-chief and Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs. Not sharing Ahmed Zogu's friendly feeling toward Italy, it is said, he resigned his Cabinet portfolios and military command and was sent to Belgrade as Minister at his own request.

Tsena Bey took the Yugoslavian side in the recent incident arising over the arrest of the dragoman of the Yugoslav legation at Tirana, the capital, and refused to return to Albania when called by Ahmed Zogu.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 15 (AP)—The assassination of Tsena Bey has made a profound impression throughout Yugoslavia where the slain minister was well known for his efforts to promote cordial relations between Albania and Yugoslavia. The Belgrade newspapers today declare almost unanimously that they consider the murder a direct challenge to Yugoslavia.

CRIME COMMISSION RECORDS PROGRESS

Burglaries and Robberies Decrease in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO.—Figures obtained by the Chicago Crime Commission from records of the Chicago Police Department show that the number of burglaries and robberies in this city since 1919, when the commission was organized under the auspices of the Chicago Association of Commerce to be an independent clearing house for data on crime and a leader and correlator of forces to reduce lawlessness.

The number of burglaries in the past eight years was given as follows: 6108 in 1919, 5495 in 1920, 4774 in 1921, 4301 in 1922, 3019 in 1923, 2136 in 1924, 1147 in 1925, and 897 in 1926. Robberies in the same period were 2912 in 1919, 2782 in 1920, 2558 in 1921, 2007 in 1922, 1402 in 1923, 1755 in 1924, 1703 in 1925, and 1298 in 1926.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Operation of the Baumes laws is responsible for a decrease in crime, according to a report just issued by Joseph A. Warren, Police Commissioner, for three months ending Sept. 30, and submitted to Mayor Walker. While there has been a slight gain in some classes of crime, the Police Commissioner holds it as noteworthy that the police force, with the heavy demands upon it for traffic service, is able to hold all classes of crime in check.

EDWIN DENBY GETS \$1,805,869.90 JUDGMENT

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (AP)—A judgment of \$1,805,869.90 has been awarded in circuit court here to Edwin Denby, formerly Secretary of the Navy, in a suit growing out of a land contract entered into between Mr. Denby and Warren E. Ellis of Detroit.

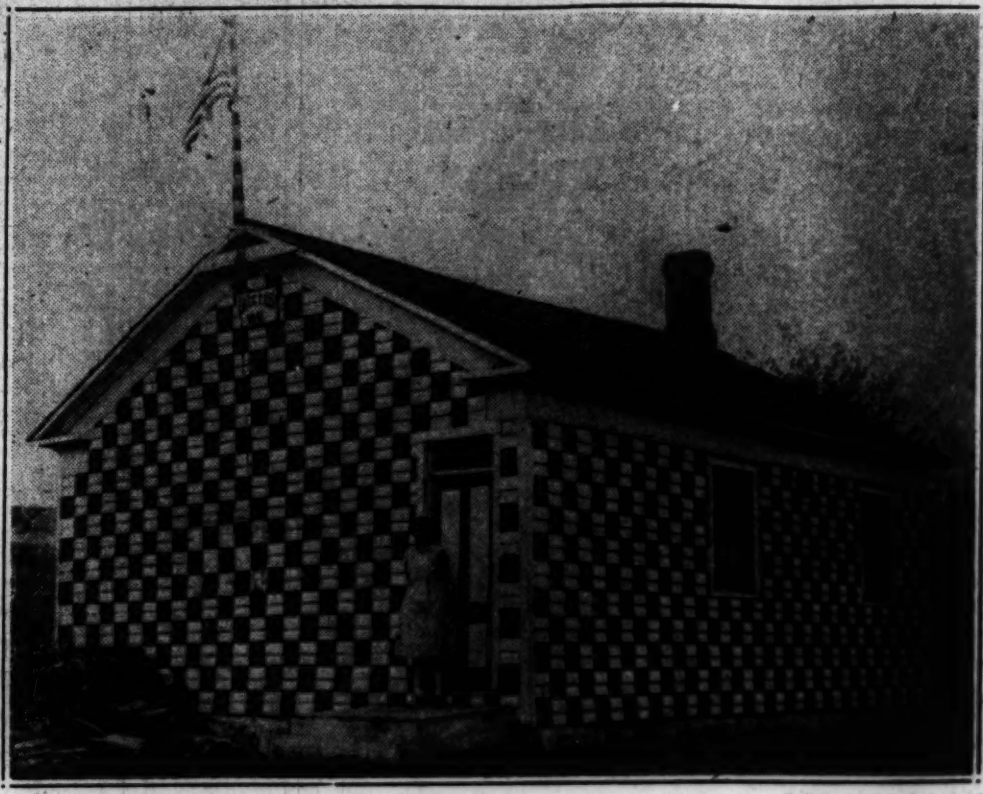
Under the decree Ellis is given until next Jan. 5 to make payment. In the event payment is not made, the land, eight parcels in two suburban townships, will be sold at public auction. Mr. Ellis, according to Mr. Denby's petition, paid \$30,000 of the purchase price when the contract was executed in November, 1926, but defaulted in subsequent payments.

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FRENCH ASKED TO HELP HALT LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Co-operation With the Dry Fleet Off Miquelon Sought by the United States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—An engagement whereby the French Government would co-operate with the United States to cope with the largest illicit liquor traffic which makes the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the Newfoundland coast, their base, is being sought by the Washington Administration. Conversations to this end have been progressing between the two governments since July.

The United States, it is understood, does not propose to conclude a formal treaty to facilitate law enforcement in this country and whereby information useful to American coast guard officials—such as lists of ships which clear the islands, their cargoes, their declared origin and destination, their ownership—would be available. Treasury and State Department officials in conversations with French officials are said to have declared that St. Pierre and Miquelon have become the worst bootleg bases in the Atlantic since a co-operative agreement was reached with the British American coast guard officials in the Bahamas.

Effective co-operation, French officials state, already exists to an important degree and any extension of this should be carefully studied to avoid infringement of French rights.

"SCENERY WRECKERS" AROUSE OPPOSITION

Campaign Opens Against Signboards and Lax Picnickers

KENNEBUNKPORT, Me., Oct. 15 (AP)—Kennebunkport, famed as the summer home and inspiration of several of America's foremost authors, has launched a campaign against "scenery wreckers"—unsightly signboards and destructive picnickers.

Mrs. Booth Tarkington, wife of the Indiana author, and Mrs. Kenneth Roberts, whose husband is widely known as a magazine writer, will head the campaign. With Mrs. Edward Dwight, widow of the former law partner of Charles E. Hughes, and other local women, they will begin the work by picking up tin cans, picnic remains and other refuse. They plan to make it a state-wide campaign.

DEMOCRATS IN DENVER SEEK DRY LAW CHANGE

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The Democratic Party of Denver, comprising the first state congressional district, stands pledged for modification of the Volstead Act.

In a convention of 1172 delegates, 615 of whom were women voters, a resolution promising the vote of the district's congressional nominee, by the "wet" cause was adopted by a majority. S. Harrison White, former chief justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, received the party's nomination for Congress.

ENGINEERS ABLE TO CURB FLOODS ON MISSISSIPPI

Louisiana Relief Director Says More Than Levees Are Needed, However

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 15 (Special)—Floods in the lower Mississippi Valley can be prevented, but not alone by a system of levees. The people of the valley cannot single-handed cope with the situation and the United States Government, which owns all navigable streams, should take steps to prevent the great and unnecessary economic losses these floods cause.

These statements were the high lights of a word picture of conditions in the Mississippi Valley painted at the Southern Appalachian Power Conference by John M. Parker, formerly Governor of Louisiana, and flood relief director during this year's overflow.

"We have reached the point where we must say frankly we have not the money and we cannot carry on the work," the Governor declared. He feels that it is a national work and the Federal Government should take absolute charge.

Mr. Parker declared the Mississippi holds no problem that the ingenuity of American engineers cannot solve. Levees alone will not do it, he held, adding that a well worked out system of levees, reservoirs, dams and

spillways would prevent the stupendous losses, to say nothing of the distress caused.

Flood control was also the topic of Donald H. Connolly, representing Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers.

O. C. Merrill, executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission, told the conference that there is no serious conflict between federal and state authorities over the water situation at this time. The conflict is more apparent than real, he said, in referring to the recent action of the Tennessee Utilities Commission, in taking a step toward control of certain streams in Tennessee.

Richard H. Gleeves, member of the Tennessee Legislature, declared that the Federal Power Act is no invasion of state rights, but really serves as a protection to these rights. The opposite view was taken by George H. Armistead, industrial editor of the Nashville Banner, who contended the federal waterpower act is unconstitutional and violates states sovereignty.

MR. MCANDREW WINS SUPPORT

Opponent Misquoted History Book in Trial, Declares Muzzey Publisher

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 (AP)—A professor of history and a publisher of textbooks have aligned themselves behind William McAndrew, the Chicago superintendent of schools who is contesting charges of fostering pro-British propaganda by using American histories.

Henry H. Hilton, member of the firm of Ginn & Co., publishers of Dr. David Muzzey's history—the principal text attacked—characterized as "silly" the action of the board of education which now has Mr. McAndrew on trial on several charges growing out of the "anti-American" issue.

As for John J. Gorman, who made charges against the book at the McAndrew hearing Thursday, Mr. Hilton said: "He is either unable to read ordinary English, or else twists the meanings of phrases throughout the book to suit his own purposes."

Mr. Hilton said that one statement attributed to the book by Mr. Gorman is not in it, and that others criticized were not the sentiments of Mr. Muzzey, but were quoted as the private and personal views of King George III, of England.

He pointed out the book was not introduced into the schools by Superintendent McAndrew, but has been a text since 1912. He gave figures from other states, showing that out of 435 schools canvassed in Wisconsin, the history was used in 324, and in 263 out of 356 schools in California. It is also in use in 20 schools in New York City, Mr. Hilton states.

Prof. William E. Dodd, of the University of Chicago history department, described the charges as "absurd." "Muzzey's text is absolutely impartial," he asserted.

Farm Action Expected Early in Next Session of Congress

With McNary Measure Thing of Past, Leaning to Administration Plan Is Indicated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—In what form farm legislation will issue from the first session of the Seventieth Congress it is difficult to tell at this stage, but it is not expected that Congress will adjourn on the eve of a presidential campaign without enactment of some legislation in favor of the farmer.

The McNary-Haugen bill, as it came before the last Congress, is a "closed subject," Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, co-author of the vetoed bill, is quoted as saying, which would indicate that some of the proponents of farm relief legislation are ready to line up behind a measure more acceptable to the Administration.

W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, says that farm relief is bound to be an outstanding issue in the coming Congress and he expressed a desire to have it settled, so that important questions for the promotion of better farming can be put through. What is called the Jardine, or Administration, plan for government co-operation with the farmer has been set forth, and the Secretary of Agriculture has nothing to add to it now.

Mr. Jardine Favors Research

Whatever the outcome, whatever plan is decided upon, Mr. Jardine is desirous of turning to the fundamental question of research and the assembling of facts which he believes will be of great and enduring advantage to the farmer.

As an example of what he thought the department should be studying, Mr. Jardine cited the Canadian wheat pools, which, organized in 1922, already handle 52 per cent of the total wheat production and by orderly marketing spread throughout the year, prevent glutting and thus enable the grower-controlled pools to take advantage of better prices. Average price of \$1.45 a bushel is turned back to the farmer whether he sold a carload or a wagon load. Something of the sort would be advantageous to American farmers, Mr. Jardine believes.

Supported by National Grange

In general the McNary-Haugen bill stands for the relief which the farmers want. With certain modifications which the farm bloc may be led to accept, some senators who opposed the old bill are willing to reconsider the new measure. It is indicated here that the equalization fee is given up, the debenture scheme it is expected will be put forward again.

This is supported by the National Grange. It provides that when a co-operative association or agricultural exporter commends to the board a debenture certificate should be received, which would be accepted at par by the Government for import tariff duties. At the start one-half of the tariff rates would be made applicable for the debenture value.

This would deprive the Government of a part of the return which it now receives from tariff duties, but it is proposed that the loss be made up by placing agricultural articles now coming in free, on the dutiable list. The United States Chamber of Commerce which realizes the close relationship between farm and business prosperity, has found through a study of the subject by its member organizations that various problems are acute in different areas. Its policy is to encourage member commercial organizations to take up the agricultural problems of their respective localities, and to form a partnership between business and agriculture for the common welfare. While standing for wider and more effective aid to agriculture, the chamber is not making pledges regarding any definite form of legislative relief. At a scheduled meeting of the directors the subject is expected to come up for discussion.

YALE DAILY NEWS WIDENS ITS FIELD

Bi-Weekly Supplement to Have Notable Contributors

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15 (AP)—More than 100 prominent figures in contemporary American life are to contribute articles to a new bi-weekly supplement to the Yale Daily News, to be entitled *On National Affairs*, the initial number of which appears today.

The contributors include Charles M. Schwab, Herbert Hoover, Curtis D. Wilbur, H. L. Mencken, W. W. Atterbury, George Gershwin, Newton D. Baker, John Hays Hammond, and Henry S. Graves. Seven former Cabinet members, several United States Senators and Representatives, business leaders, authors, professors and authorities in various artistic and professional fields are on the list.

The first issue contains "The American Forests," by Dean Henry S. Graves of the Yale Forestry School; "Modern Trends in Architecture," by Alexander B. Trowbridge, president of the Architectural League of New York; "The Common Weal and Public Utility," by E. C. Cobb, vice-president of the Commonwealth Power Company; "A New Prosperity," by Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, and "The Supreme Court," first of a series by David Lawrence, president of the United States Daily.

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Revision of Federal Courts Proposed by Senator Norris

Advocates Leaving to State Jurisdiction Groups of Cases Now Congesting Federal Tribunals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A drastic change in the jurisdiction of federal courts to restrict the class of cases that could be brought before them will be proposed at the coming session of Congress by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Norris's proposal is inspired by what he declares is a crowding of United States courts with cases that should be left to state courts. He has held some conferences over this project with members of the United States Supreme Court, federal judges and leaders of the American bar, and it is reported there was general agreement that an effort should be made to relieve the federal courts of considerable work they are now called upon to do.

It is the constant piling up of cases upon federal courts in matters that should rightfully be dealt with by state courts that is responsible, Mr. Norris said, for the demand for more federal judges. He has acknowledged the justification of the need of more judges under present conditions, pointing out that as long as these conditions were permitted to exist the need for federal judges would continue to grow.

Curialment of Injunctions

The solution of the problem, Mr. Norris held, was the limiting of the jurisdiction of the federal courts. As an example of what he had in view, he declared that cases involving diverse citizenship would be handled by state courts. Cases involving solely citizens of the same state would be another class that Mr. Norris contended could be considered.

The abolition of the distinction be-

tween law and equity courts is another reform in the existing conduct of the federal courts that Mr. Norris will recommend. The power of issuing injunctions by federal courts, particularly in labor cases, should be drastically curtailed, Mr. Norris holds. He indicated that he might make this issue a matter of special legislation at the coming session.

"I think that the powers of the federal courts to issue injunctions should be very much curtailed. I think this power has been much abused," Mr. Norris said.

Co-ordination of Procedure

"This practice of going into the federal courts when the parties to a suit are citizens of different states is now an entirely unnecessary thing. The reason originally given for this practice was that it was feared that the state courts might be prejudiced against a citizen of another state, but I don't think anyone contends seriously that this situation exists today. It was based on conditions prevailing in the early days of the Republic."

Reverting to possible legislation designed to affect federal court procedure, the Senator said he has been informed that a bill will be introduced in the next Congress to authorize the court to make rules of practice for all federal courts in cases of both law and equity. This bill, he said, has the backing of the American Bar Association, adding that so far he has not made up his mind whether to support this bill or not. The bill, he explained, is designed to eliminate confusion resulting from the present practice in law cases of following the procedure prescribed for the state courts of the state in which the federal court is sitting.

Device That Talks Back to Its Inventor



such transactions, also that no reference to the attitude of this Government should be made in any prospectus or otherwise.

"I beg to state that, in the light of the information before it, the Department of State offers no objection to this financing."

Supervision in England

Similar supervision of the flotation of foreign loans by their bankers is exercised by other governments. In Great Britain, issuing houses intending to bring out foreign loans must make the fact known to the Bank of England. In France, Belgium and Italy the consent of the Government must be obtained before foreign loans can be floated, and in Japan while there is no legal requirement, there is an understanding that the Government be consulted. No country, so far as the State Department knows, has any such commission to pass on foreign loans as has been proposed by critics of the department method.

Almost a year ago Mr. Kellogg made a speech in which he declared that the object of requesting bankers to notify the State Department of plans to float foreign bonds was that the "Government might state whether it believed certain loans were not in the public interest, such as loans for armaments, loans to countries not making debt settlements with the United States or loans for monopolistic purposes."

STEP TAKEN TO STOP WASTE IN OIL FIELDS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A conference on oil conservation to end conditions declared to result in "tremendous economic and financial losses," is called by Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior and chairman of the Federal Oil Board. Dr. Work asks E. W. Clark, president of the American Petroleum Institute, to name three oil men to meet a committee of like number from the American Bar Association and three government representatives to draft a tentative bill for submission to Congress. Under present methods of exploitation, it has been asserted the American crude oil supplies would be exhausted within a few decades.



Roy J. Wensley illustrating Use of the Televox.

NEW MACHINE OBEYS ORDERS

(Continued from Page 1)

tuned circuits of a "selector," which closes switches or moves levers, corresponding to the tones of the notes received.

In this way, by using a series of tuning forks the operator may convey to the device a number of individual commands. Definite signals, corresponding to tones within the range of the human voice, are made by the machine, which, transmitted over the telephone, advise the distant operator that the apparatus is ready to receive orders or convey definite information.

In the case of the machines in use in the War Department, a request concerning the depth of the

water in the Washington reservoirs sets in action a part of the device which is controlled by the water's height. A number of notes are transmitted, corresponding to the stage of the water. When the information is received, the operator gives another signal, and the machine disconnects itself in the same way that a person would hang up the receiver.

The device is so designed that "wrong number" calls do not affect it, and once called, it cannot "take a vacation" until it is released by the operator. It is especially adapted, the inventor says, for use in place of watchmen at electrical sub-stations, so that they may be controlled by a single central operator, who through any series of recurring conditions which may be mechanically indicated.

DEMOCRATS SEEK NEUTRAL TERRITORY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—Neutral territory will be sought by Democratic leaders for the scene of their 1928 national convention. It was indicated today by Chairman Shaver of the Democratic National Committee.

Selection of the convention city will be made at a meeting of the national committee to be held here beginning Jan. 12. Nearly a dozen cities have or are expected to tender proposals, with Denver and Detroit now apparently having the inside track among competitors. Other bidding for the quadrennial gathering are Boston, Cleveland, Indianapolis, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlantic City, Miami, Fla., and Atlanta, Ga.

Diplomatic Immunity Presents Unusual Issue at Washington

Embassies and Legations Are Inviolable From Intrusion by Capital Police—Diplomatic Liquor Is Under Special Care—Foreign Laws Control Staffs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The capital city has a municipal problem faced by no other city in the United States in the peculiar status which international law and diplomatic immunity give to the persons, families and dwellings of the ambassadors within it.

There are 53 embassies and legations within the capital and these homes are not only the "castles" of the ministers and ambassadors who live in them but they are a portion of the native land of the envoy, so far as international law goes, set down in the United States. It would cause international complications, it might lead to war, if these legations were invaded by American military or police.

Washington policemen know more about international law than any other police corps in the country, and they would never think of entering any one of these buildings. Furthermore, the immunity extends to the person of the ambassador himself and to his secretaries and staff.

Branches of Law Are Rare

If an undersecretary of legation should drive his car at reckless speed down Pennsylvania Avenue a Washington motor policeman might overtake and warn him but he would never think of arresting him. The person of the ambassador and his official family is inviolable. Diplomats cannot be sued, arrested or punished by the United States, even if they commit a serious breach of American law. However, such breaches naturally are rare.

Diplomatic immunity is a right that goes back into remote antiquity. International law prescribes the status, rights and immunities of envoys. Accordingly each of the 53 legations and embassies in Washington floats its own flag, follows its own law and remains to all intents a little foreign kingdom or republic within the great United States.

It rarely happens that any open action construed as a violation of an American law is committed by an envoy, for it is to the highest interest of a responsible ambassador to protect his prestige by enforcing good conduct in his entourage and working harmoniously with the nation to which he is accredited.

If such an action should occur,

however, the State Department would make representations to the home office, and the offending diplomat would probably be recalled. This happened recently in connection with a motor speeding violation.

Diplomatic immunity extends to the right of an envoy to refuse to give testimony in court. It also covers the dwelling, goods, archives and official family of the embassy. The custom grows out of the fact that ambassadors are regarded as the social equal of the head of the state to which accredited. Ambassadors from a kingdom are regarded as personal representatives of their sovereign, while those from a republic are theoretically representatives of the whole people.

The diplomatic body very naturally plays an important rôle in the social life of the national capital so that the independent and equal status of the envoys leads to many interesting and punctilious observances and a rigid etiquette.

When ambassadors are present at official ceremonies they assert the right to come next to the President, thus outranking even the Secretary of State. This claim the State Department concedes, except as the Vice-President. In his rôle as representative of his own Nation a foreign ambassador theoretically may have access to the President, "and that without delay," at any time.

Criticized in Congress

For the most part these customs serve a useful purpose. It was not until recent developments in American civilization, and particularly the coming of the dry law, that the subject of immunity roused marked attention here. Now it is frequently attacked in Congress and seriously questioned by many dry advocates. The fact is that the embassies and legations have on hand and serve intoxicants, and the last thing that could happen would be a dry raid on them. In fact, United States Marines guard the liquor for the embassies as enters the country till it reaches Washington.

Probably the most unfortunate feature of this situation is the allegation frequently heard, that the local bootleggers supply of liquor comes from "a diplomatic source." Such rumors have been traced down and in no case verified, leading to the

belief that it is a subterfuge on the part of liquor sellers. The motor law is another frequent question at issue, for it is charged that reckless driving on the part of the staff of diplomats goes unpunished in the District of Columbia. Certain it is that the police have no authority to curb such conduct where found, but in serious cases representations are made from the American State Department to the home government, and these are sometimes followed by the removal from the city and the Nation of some too-ardent diplomatic motorist.

AIRMEN CROSS SOUTH ATLANTIC

(Continued from Page 1)

ship Barendrecht, which picked them up several hundred miles off the Azores on Thursday.

The American who failed to achieve her goal of being the first woman to span the Atlantic by air but did make the longest "over-water" flight on record, and Captain Haldeman were met by the Governor who invited them to be his guests.

On their arrival the American fliers told how their plane had been lost while the crew of the Barendrecht was trying to hoist it on deck. Owing to high waves, they said, the plane was smashed against the side and sunk.

Paris Rejoices Over News

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP)—Paris rejoiced today when news came that Dieudonne Costes and Lieutenant Le Brix had succeeded in spanning the South Atlantic.

The flight was followed with intense interest, which the adventure of Ruth Elder but served to heighten. The fast time made by the fliers was hailed by airmen as indicating that the machine had worked without a hitch during the critical hours over the ocean.

Costes and Le Brix, it was said here, were not out to astonish anybody but simply to make a useful experiment in connection with air communication between France and South America, which it was expected, would soon become practical. M. Breguet said: "It is hoped to establish a regular air mail line between France and Brazil, first with the aid of dispatch boats, and eventually solely by air."

FISH DUTY REDUCED

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (Special)—Reduction of \$20 a ton in duty charged for all fish caught within Mexican territorial waters by American fishermen has been authorized by President Calles of Mexico.

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT REACHED

Agreement Over Sale of Dyes and Fertilizers to Be Arranged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—French and German chemical producers have reached an agreement covering the sale of dyes and nitrogenous fertilizers, the Department of Commerce has been informed by its representative in Paris. While there are final details yet to be arranged, it is believed that the agreement will be ready by the end of October for the signatures of the parties concerned.

The agreement fixes the selling prices on dyes and establishes a quota for French imports of German dyes. It also provides for a division of the foreign markets with the object of reducing competition throughout Europe. France agrees to restrict her exports of nitrogenous fertilizers to the 1926 level and to purchase any necessary imports primarily from Germany.

The fertilizer agreement, however, hinges on the acceptance by the French Parliament of the recent Franco-German treaty which admits German nitrate free of duty, or upon the establishment of negligible duties on such imports. Negotiations have also been practically concluded between the French interests and the British chemical industries regarding an agreement covering the trade in rayon and dyes, it is reported.

It is also stated that negotiations leading to a European synthetic nitrogen entente are progressing favorably. Present plans include in the association German, French and British producers and those of Norway, Italy and Switzerland.

The purpose of the entente, it is stated, is better to enable the individual producers to meet the stronger competition of Chilean nitrates which they expect as a result of the plans of Chilean producers to co-ordinate sales on the European market. It is rumored, says the report, that a more far-reaching international nitrogen entente has been proposed which would include the Chilean producers with the major European synthetic producers and would divide the world's nitrogen markets, fix prices, regulate sales and production.

FARMS GIVEN WAR VETERANS
SACRAMENTO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—George M. Stout, secretary of the Veterans' Welfare Board, reports that 215 California farms and homes were purchased for war veterans in September, bringing the total to 3526 and representing an initial cost of \$16,492,500. The State thus far has sold \$15,500,000 in bonds for this work, and a new issue of \$2,500,000 will be sold Nov. 3.

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FOREIGN LOAN POLICY UPHOLD

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State in writing, for an expression of the department's views. The department will then give the matter consideration, and in the light of the information in its possession, endeavor to say whether opposition to the loan in question does or does not exist, but it should be carefully noted that the absence of a statement from the department, even though the department may have been fully informed, does not indicate either acquiescence or objection. The department will reply as promptly as possible to such inquiries.

Two Paragraphs Incorporated

It was further said that the present policy was adopted at a conference between President Harding and a group of bankers after which the bankers agreed to consult with the State Department before making foreign loans. Mr. Hughes said that the desirability of such co-operation does not seem sufficiently understood in banking and investment circles and here thereupon issued his statement advising the bankers of the steps to be taken in co-operating with the department.

The following two paragraphs are always incorporated in letters to bankers requesting advice on projected loans:

"You of course appreciate that, as pointed out in the department's announcement of March 3, 1922, the Department of State does not pass upon the merits of foreign loans as business propositions nor assume any responsibility in connection with

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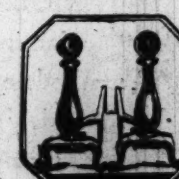
Fireplace Equipment and Heaters at Our Famous Economy Prices



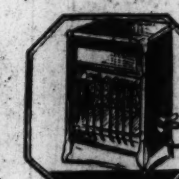
Andirons
Key top design, black finish, 13 1/4 inches high, neat and serviceable. Pair \$1.98



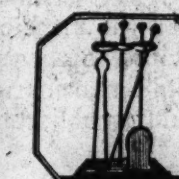
Galvanized Coal Hods
15 inch, 49c
16 inch, 54c
17 inch, 59c
18 inch, 65c



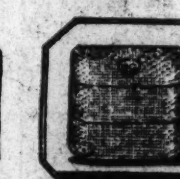
Black Andirons
Colonial design, dull black, 18 inches high, left and right shank \$4.98



Gas Heaters
"Florence" new improved burner with asbestos wool back and polished steel nickel frame, 14 inches high \$5.75
18 in. high \$6.98



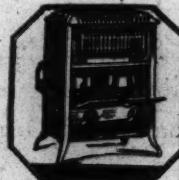
Fire Sets
Consisting of shovel, tongs, poker and stand, 27 inches high \$4.49



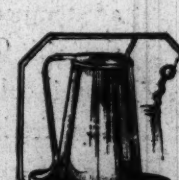
Spark Guards
Dull Black
31x24 inches \$3.79
32x30 inches \$3.98
37x31 inches \$4.49
42x31 inches \$5.49



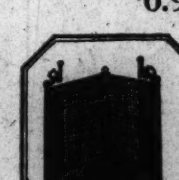
Electric Bowl Heaters
14 in. polished reflector, two high powered giant burners with separate control, all working parts concealed, grained mahogany finish on porcelain. \$5.98



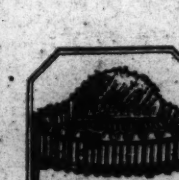
Florence Oil Heaters
Two-gallon oil tank, two high powered giant burners with separate control, all working parts concealed, grained mahogany finish on porcelain. \$24.75



Plymouth Lighters
For open fireplaces. Bright brass finish with torch \$3.98 and tray \$4.98
Swedish Iron finish \$8.98



Fire Screens
Black wire, wide expanded moulding, brass plated handles. Four fold style, 26 inches high \$6.75
30 in. high \$7.49



Basket Grates
Cast iron, dull black finish, 24 inch front, 18 inch back \$5.98

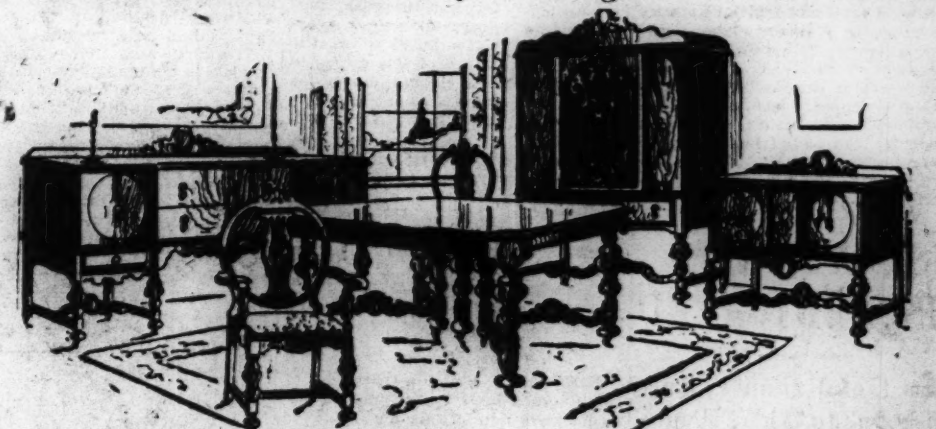


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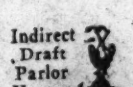
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CONTROVERSY between France and the United States over their conflicting tariff views is yielding to friendly diplomacy. Talk of reprisals, retaliations and the possibility of a general tariff war which at first encumbered the sincere intentions of the two nations is giving way to amicable discussion, and there is every indication that an adjustment will be reached within a few weeks.



GETTING READY TO MEET

It should be noted, however, that from the course which the current negotiations are following, whatever adjustment is made will be essentially one of mutual concessions, and not an agreement of basic policy. The fundamental theories of the tariff programs of France and the United States are quite different, and an appreciation of this difference is requisite to an understanding of the issue of the present discussion. Under the American tariff law, the United States extends most-favored-nation treatment to all countries with the lone exception of Cuba. Thus a uniform tariff rate is applied to all importers, there being no discrimination as between nations. As for France, its tariff policy is one of reciprocity. Thus France extends lower rates to those nations which in return will provide for the importation of French products on a similarly preferred schedule. Under this policy France recently negotiated a commercial treaty with Germany by which these two nations accord each other lower tariff rates on certain goods than they grant to other nations.

The divergency of the French and American tariff systems arises at this point. The United States, in accordance with its own policy of dealing uniformly with all nations in the matter of tariff, wants to receive like treatment from France, and wants to export its goods to France on the same basis as Germany. France, in accordance with its tariff policy of long standing, replies that it accords lower rates to those who accord it lower rates, and that to grant the United States the same schedule it grants to Germany would be rendering valueless the concessions it rendered Germany.

The most-favored-nation policy as pursued by the United States has within the past year received the commendation of the World Economic Conference at Geneva, and the international convention of the chambers of commerce at Stockholm. It can none the less be said on behalf of the French system that the growing need of freer trade through the European Continent is being more generally recognized—a freer trade which would tend to integrate its industrial efforts even as does the free trade between the states of the American Union—and that reciprocal trade agreements, similar to the Franco-German treaty, facilitate the more normal flow of commerce between the European nations.

BOTH the United States and Great Britain recently announced large projects for the expansion of their electrical power. Italy is proving itself no less a factor in this trend toward super-power development, common alike to the American and the European continents. Italy, while lacking in coal resources, is preparing to utilize its vast and untapped reserves of water power in the south. One of the most modern hydro-electric plants in Europe, capable of developing 400,000 horsepower, has been under construction for the past 12 months, and will be placed in operation near Terni, in the vicinity of Rome, the latter part of this year.

THE modern automobile, versatile and reliable, has proved itself a substantial competitor of the railroad, and is today necessitating a new integration of national transportation systems. Inventive science does not stop, but beckons another character to the stage for a rôle yet unfolded. The airplane of tomorrow—its service as a common carrier and its place in the co-ordination of rail, highway and air—is still tentative and formulative, notwithstanding the tremendous advances of recent years. The problem in the large is one of security and regularity of aerial travel. In the view of Commander Richard E. Byrd, who is indeed an expert aviator as well as an aviation expert, the public will never patronize the plane in preference to the railway or the motorcar until inter-line rivalry is on the grounds of comfort and not on the score of safety. To attain this safety, numerous developments in the art of flying and in the mechanics of the airplane are recognized as essential. The trend in aviation to date has in fact foreshadowed these developments, requisite for future progress. They are improvements which Commander Byrd, for one, believes are virtually at hand, and constitute the next important step, or series of steps, in the expansion of the airplane as a practical public utility in commerce and travel. The principal ones may be noted as follows:

1—A 100-hour reliable engine which can be depended upon to withstand the severest tests of inclement weather.

2—A large passenger airplane equipped with from four to ten engines, all of which would not be necessary to maintain the craft aloft. It should accommodate 50 to 100 persons.

3—Equipment which will make possible a reduction in the landing speed. The larger airplanes today need from 60 to 70 miles to keep them from dropping too swiftly when about to land, a speed which is hazardous under not ideal conditions.

4—New braking devices which would enable the airplane to have increased supporting surface, either on the wings or on the fuselage, when about to light. In this connection, Commander Byrd believes that such a device would permit the use of the roofs of skyscrapers and high landing platforms.

5—New equipment which will give the airplane automatic stability, and which will work to maintain the airplane in its course after the fashion of the gyroscopic steering of vessels. Another needed instrument is one which will record the drift of the airplane.

6—A complete system of radio communication for the guidance of airplanes both over land and sea. Constant connection is needed with either stations on the shores or on the ships to assist the airplane in its course.

7—Similarly there is needed more definite and comprehensive weather data.

8—Anchored landing platforms at intervals across the ocean, which would serve for refueling and other emergencies.

In addition to these likely developments on which airplane designers and builders are concentrating their attention, it is apparent that the lighter-than-air craft is advancing its utilities. The British Government is constructing an airship 720 feet long and with a gas capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet, about twice the size of the airship Los Angeles. At the same time a new American ship to have a capacity of about 6,000,000 cubic feet is under construction.

A NEW name and a new movement have been added to Republican presidential politics. The name is that of Senator George W. Norris from Nebraska, and the movement is marked by an informal organization of so-called Republican insurgents in an effort to obtain larger influence both in the selection of candidates and in the enactment of legislation. The insurgent group contends that the West is not receiving sufficient consideration in the management of the affairs of the Nation. It is supporting Senator Norris's candidacy.

MEXICO'S pre-presidential election campaign, which passed the summer with some promise of peaceful termination, is now being marked by force of arms. These events are, of course, not without precedent. As late as 1923, in December of that year, Adolfo de la Huerta, who was Acting President after the assassination of Carranza, led a Mexican army in his fight to win the Presidency over Plutarco Calles, who had been ousted from office.

There have until recently been three presidential candidates in the field, Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and Gen. Francisco Serrano. Both Gomez and Serrano opposed the re-election of General Obregon, who was President Calles' predecessor. They charged that Obregon's influence had been sufficient during the Calles administration to obtain an amendment to the Constitution, permitting re-election after an intervening term, and that the machinery of the Government was being directed to the support of the Obregon candidacy in a scheme to permit Obregon and Calles to succeed each other indefinitely. They forecast something of a rotating dictatorship between these two men.

President Calles early this month formally denied these accusations, indicted General Gomez and General Serrano as rebels, executed the latter without civil trial, and drove the former and his band of supporters into hiding. It is the claim of President Calles that the responsibility for the uprising rested with those opposed to the Government, and that his measures were essential to the quelling of the revolt.

Viewing the rather turbulent path of Mexican history, it is apparent that no single political faction, as one has succeeded the other frequently, by the force of their armies, has had a monopoly upon the cannon as an instrument of government or of opposition to the government. Manifestly, Mexico faces a critical test. It is one of the most important tests of a nation's ability to maintain a democratic government. That test is whether or not political power can be transferred, and its transference accepted by the people, by the civilized method of counting the ballots.

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DRAPERY and UPHOLSTERY FABRICS—FOURTH FLOOR

Pioneer of Women's Unions Marks 50 Years' Achievement

Organization That Started in Boston Set
Example for Many Others

Celebration of 50 years of achievement along the lines of economic betterment of women by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, said to be the first establishment of the kind in the United States, is to take place next month at the union's headquarters in Boston.

In these years the union has grown from a brave intent to "increase fellowship among women in order to promote the best practical methods for securing their educational, industrial and social advancement," to be an institution that is honored for giving to the city leadership along various lines, and for having extended its own influence throughout the country. It pioneered the movement which gave to Boston its Trade School for Girls. The union's school of salesmanship gave to the city its public school courses of training in salesmanship for girls while its own school has been taken over by Simmons College.

For pickles, ice cream and doughnuts, favorite lunches among Boston school boys and girls 20 years ago, it has substituted well-selected, well-prepared and well-served food of the best and most attractive type. It conducts a food laboratory of its own, where food of the highest quality is produced, and conducts several lunch rooms.

It aids women in securing positions, having special divisions that extend from the so-called handicapped woman to the university graduate and specially trained woman. Its latest work in this line is the opening of a bureau to place teachers in schools that are known as "progressive," a form of education that is now receiving the serious attention of leading educators.

The union conducts a room registry where those looking for such accommodations can be assured of certified rooms and surroundings suitable to their needs and where women having such rooms to rent can find suitable tenants. Incidentally, it has raised the standards of many of these rooms.

A credit union has been established to enable one to borrow at reasonable rates. It has done much to promote the work of women craftsmen and to make a market for their products. It has published and conducts the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, collecting for presentation what are known as the "best" books for young people, encouraging people to buy only the best for their children, has a book-selling car which carries these books to the remotest parts of New England, and has a lending library for parents and teachers.

For years the union has maintained a department for research which offers fellowships for college graduates and, in co-operation with Simmons College, studies present-day social and industrial problems. Not a few improvements in the community owe their beginning to the findings of these students.

The above are but a few of the activities of the union. Its influence

has been at work throughout the United States, providing incentive and showing ways for the development of work along similar lines elsewhere. The union is hoping that its semicentennial will see the beginning of an endowment fund that shall provide for continued development. The program of its celebration includes a home-coming day for members and former members and students, a great exhibition of crafts-women at work, luncheons, dinners and special programs, including open house to the public.

Dim Lights Asked for Bird Tourists

Factories Urged to Lessen Glare Around Smokestacks During Migration

If factories throughout the United States, upon whose smokestacks flood lights play, would dim the lights during the bird migration season, they would render a great service to the birds, according to Edward H. Forbush, director of the division of ornithology, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Forbush took the dimming of flood lights on its smokestack by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in Montana, as indicated in reports he has just received, to be direct evidence that interest in the conservation of migrating birds is broadening throughout the country and that campaigns carried on by numerous conservation agencies in an effort to enlist public support for protective measures, particularly during the "bird tourist" season, have been productive of good.

"I think the dimming of such lights is an excellent thing," Mr. Forbush said. "Such lights are visible for miles and birds flying southward are often lured by the illumination and, blundering against it in the brilliant glare, are destroyed. I daresay many of our native birds are sacrificed in this manner annually."

"If factory owners in general would be content to dim their lights for the remaining weeks during which birds are flying southward, and then turn them on again when the last of the birds have gone south they would be rendering a distinct service to the forces at work to conserve our native American birds."

IDAHO AIDED BY GAS TAX
MOSCOW, Ida. (Special Correspondence)—A tentative highway budget for Idaho next year calls for expenditure of approximately \$2,500,000 in new construction, oiling and reconstruction. Of this amount Idaho will receive approximately \$1,000,000 from federal aid funds with the gasoline tax of 3 cents a gallon expected to yield \$700,000. The state highway department hopes that \$700,000 can be devoted to oiling during the 1928 construction season.

Aurora Borealis Observations Made by MacMillan Operator

Radio Message From Bowdoin Harbor, Labrador, Reports
Brilliance of Aurora—Expedition to Study
Effect on Earth's Magnetic Field

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 15 (P)—The exhibition of the aurora borealis which partially affected thousands of miles of Associated Press and other wires as far west as Kansas City, Wednesday, was very brilliant Tuesday night at Nain, Labrador, where the MacMillan Expedition is located. On Wednesday, while the disturbance was at its height in the United States, Labrador was marked by entire absence of radio signals on all wavelengths below 1000 meters, with one exception.

The Hartford Courant sent a radiogram to Donald MacMillan, leader of the expedition, requesting the explorer to report his experiences with the aurora.

The message was sent by Clark C. Rodman of Hartford, assistant managing editor of QST, the official publication of the American Radio Relay League, operating from station 1S2.

It was dispatched Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the answer was received from Clifford Himoe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology student, who is radio operator for the expedition, early last night, operating from station WNP at Nain, Labrador.

In the absence of Commander MacMillan, the student reported his own observations. He stated that the MacMillan Expedition is beginning observations of the aurora's effect on the earth's magnetic field.

Student Reports Observations
Mr. Himoe's message, which is dated Bowdoin Harbor, Labrador, Oct. 14, follows:

"Commander MacMillan is away for a few days so am answering your radiogram regarding aurora. No magnetic observer along on this expedition, all aurora observations being taken by radio operator. Aurora very brilliant and colored on the night of Oct. 11, the night before the disturbances you mention. Oct. 11

also marked by complete absence of radio signals on all waves below 1000 meters with one exception. Only signal heard was from short wave station at Buenos Aires, calling 'LPI' operating on 25 meters. No definite connection has been established yet between aurora and radio signals but aurora is believed to have a greater influence on intensity of signals and broadcast band, with lesser influence on the short wavelengths.

The Bowdoin uses wavelengths of 20 and 35 meters. Toward the shorter end of the radio spectrum auroral disturbances have a minimum effect. Believe cause of aurora unknown. We are beginning observations of its effect on earth's magnetic field. Labrador is in belt of maximum aurora, and display is brilliant two out of three clear nights. Probably no more than one night a week free from aurora in this latitude.

"We expect to have more definite information on aurora and its effects before next spring."

Clifford Himoe is from Minnesota and is with the Labrador Expedition on a year's leave of absence from M. I. T., said Mr. Rodman, this evening.

CANADA TO PROVIDE FLYING CLUB PLANES

Civil and commercial aviation will be promoted in Canada by means of flying clubs that will receive government assistance, according to word received by Harvey A. Sweetser, New England District Manager of the United States Department of Commerce.

Each approved and incorporated association will receive two light airplanes free on condition that adequate housing, repair and maintenance facilities are provided, a flying field is established and qualified instructor and licensed air engineer are employed.

Here Is a Brass Band Composed of Members of One Family



Ensign and Mrs. W. J. Lawrence of Middletown (Conn.) Salvation Army, and Their 11 Sons and Daughters, Nearly All of Whom Play Several Instruments.

Items of Beethoven Centenary Placed in Musical Collection

Boston Public Library Acquires 10,000 Articles Relating to Celebrations—Larger Part of Material Gathered in Austria and Germany, and Carefully Arranged

A collection of concert programs, posters, photographs, newspaper and magazine articles, 10,000 or more items, all relating to the world-wide Beethoven centenary celebration, has recently been acquired by the Boston Public Library. The larger part of the collection consists of material gathered in Austria and Germany; the rest covers the music festivals given in London and other English cities.

The German material fills eight big portfolios, and is arranged in exemplary order. Each portfolio has an index, and there is also a general index to the collection; even the smallest item can be located at once.

The first portfolio contains clippings from the leading newspapers of Bonn, the city where Beethoven was born, and of Vienna, where he lived. These two cities were the main centers of celebration. The General-Anzeiger für Bonn had consecutively published articles about Beethoven during several weeks, and for March 26 it issued a special Beethoven number with many pictures and facsimiles.

The committee for "Monuments of Music in Austria" published for the centenary a volume of more than 300 pages, dedicated mostly to the discussion of Beethoven's art. The essays in the volume were prepared at the Music Institute of the University of Vienna. The "Deutsches Beethoven-Fest in Bonn" is another book of considerable size.

In another portfolio the musical journals are gathered together. Among the best is the Zeitschrift für Musik, a monthly magazine founded by Robert Schumann in 1838. Newspaper clippings are in the next portfolio. They are carefully arranged under several headings: Personal, genealogical, literature, exhibitions, Beethoven and the Modern World, Beethoven and the Revolution, and so on.

The hundreds of concert programs—many with reviews of the concerts—fill the remaining albums. There are here also a number of good photographs, many taken at the Beethoven exhibition at Baden near Vienna. Ten other small photographs show the houses where Beethoven once lived, and the gardens where he used to wander.

Included in the material gathered in England are many large posters, a number of pamphlets and scores of programs. There are clippings, neatly arranged and pasted, of the leading English papers. These hundreds of articles show that the tremendous hold which Beethoven has upon the English public is ever increasing with the years.

This is a collection in which Allen A. Brown would have found delight. It has been put together in the same

While he did not believe that a municipality would or should seek to profit financially thereby, he said he does feel that such investment will serve most effectively the public interest.

The commission is appointed to make recommendations for the future control of the Boston Airport, for the co-operation of the State in the establishment of municipal aircraft landing fields, for the co-ordination of State and Federal aircraft regulations and for the establishment of a State aircraft policy.

61 P. C. of Students Earning Own Way

"Earnest Purpose to Get an Education" Found in Survey by University President

As evidence of the "earnest purpose to get an education" actuating students in Boston University, the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, in his annual report cities statistics gathered this fall showing that the average throughout the university of students working part or all of their way, exclusive of evening division and odd-hour students, is 61 per cent.

The hundreds of evening division and odd-hour students are practically all earning their entire way, and if these were figured in the average percentage throughout the university would be in the vicinity of 80.

Not figuring these evening and odd-hour students in the percentage throughout the university of students not under the necessity of earning their way" is 39, the report shows.

BOND NOTE REDEMPTION
NEW YORK, Oct. 15—Motor Products Corporation has announced by lots at par and interest Nov. 1, 1927, \$500,000 6 per cent sinking fund 20-year debentures, due 1942.

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Hold a Record

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (Special)—This city claims to have the largest musical family in America, and the largest in the Salvation Army, which takes in 85 countries and colonies. In the Lawrence family, which includes, besides the parents, Ensign and Mrs. W. J. Lawrence, 12 musicians, each of whom plays from 1 to 20 instruments.

The family includes Capt. George Wilmer, son-in-law. The eldest of the group is 23 and the youngest 2½. Each one plays some kind of instrument.

Probably the most versatile musician is Hazel, the 15-year-old daughter, now attending the high school here. She uses 20 different instruments. Another daughter, Dorothy, sings and accompanies herself on two cornets, playing first and second parts, as well as beating the drum and cymbals at the same time.

Many novelty instruments are used by members of the family. They include the saw, flexatone, jassanette, glasses, electric doorbells, pitchfork, hand bells and marxophone and an old lap accordion, one of the first ever made and 200 years old.

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City Debt Limit Which Limits Asked by One State's Officials

Municipalities Are Borrowing Almost as Much Outside
Pale as Inside, Massachusetts Finds—Law Which
Can Be Enforced Is Objective

When cities and towns bond themselves to borrow nearly as much money outside their supposed statutory debt limit as inside, something needs to be done to the limit, is the conclusion reached by the Massachusetts Department of Corporations and Taxation.

Finding that situation to exist in Massachusetts, as it probably does to a degree in some other states, Henry F. Long, commissioner of the department, and Theodore N. Wadell, director of accounts, have asked the opinion of municipal officials and others who may be interested as to whether the state's municipal debt limit law should be changed. The point will be covered in a special report to the Legislature.

Limit Exceeded
The Massachusetts statutes, while nominally limiting the total borrowings of cities to 2½ per cent of their valuation and of towns to 3 per cent, let them borrow beyond that amount for some purposes or go to the Legislature for permission to borrow beyond for any purpose.

As a result, 31 of the 39 cities of the State have debts beyond the 2½ per cent limit, the highest being nearly 5½ per cent of its valuation. While borrowing \$95,237,239 inside the line, these cities have borrowed \$65,379,108 outside the line, according to their reports on Jan. 1, 1926. The towns of more than 5000 population carried on that date debts of \$18,669,501 inside the line and \$10,848,516 outside.

If the limit is so low that it cannot be adhered to while meeting the necessities of municipal government, the officers of the taxation department are willing to consider its being raised to a figure that can be enforced. They would then suggest that the enacting of special legislation for local borrowings outside the limit be stopped, or at least made more difficult.

Legislature Petitioned
Twenty-three bills for authority to borrow outside the debt limit were heard by the last Legislature. Sometimes municipalities which still have room to borrow within their limit ask to count some bond issue as outside in order to leave leeway for

contingencies. One plan is to require a local referendum before a borrowing petition may be presented to the Legislature.

It is recognized that it might be poor policy to raise the debt limit for all municipalities by a fixed amount all at one time, for some of them might merely use the occasion to saddle on themselves additional debt above what they are already carrying outside the present debt limit.

A plan is offered by which the limit for each city or town would be raised automatically by the amount of indebtedness it retires outside its debt limit until the new limit is reached. In this way there would be no opportunity for a sudden increase in debt burdens, but gradually the debts outside the pale would be transformed into borrowings inside the line.

NORWICH MAKES GIFT TO EDITH CAVELL CHURCH

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—As a result of the suggestion made by the Lord Mayor of Norwich, the Dean of Norwich Cathedral is making a selection of one or two ancient stones that bear indubitable evidence of Norman craftsmanship of the last decade of the eleventh century and these stones will be sent to Jasper, Alberta, to be used in the building of the Edith Cavell memorial church. This church will be erected facing the great peak of Mount Edith Cavell in Jasper National Park.

In connection with this gift, the Dean of Norwich writes: "I can offer no more suitable contribution to the Edith Cavell memorial than these stones which for so many generations formed part of the fabric of the cathedral under whose shadow rest the mortal remains of the saintly woman we all join in holding in such high regard."

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BRITISH PRESS IN PART OPPOSES PACT WITH IRAK

Cost to Taxpayers Cited—
Nation Is for Friendship
Without Mandate

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The visit of King Feisal of Irak in Europe has turned attention to the question of the renewal of the treaty between Great Britain and Irak, which expires in the spring of 1932. One of its clauses stipulates that before it terminates, the two governments concerned should enter into negotiations for its replacement by a new treaty, so that such negotiations at about this time have been expected.

In view of the outcry that has appeared in certain sections of the press here against the continuance of British participation in Irak affairs—on the ground of its cost to the taxpayer—an unusual degree of interest is being taken in the future of the relations between the two countries. The Government of Irak is known to be desirous of being admitted to membership in the League of Nations, and this brings to the front the question as to whether the country is able to defend itself, and assume the status of a fully independent sovereign state.

Stability the Question

In a speech which attracted a great deal of attention over a year ago, Mr. Amery, the Dominions Secretary, stated that it was never intended that Britain's relations with Irak should come to an end in 1932. The reason why a short-term treaty had been concluded in 1922 was to impress upon Irak the necessity of paying her own way as soon as possible.

But, on the other hand, it was not intended that Great Britain should adopt what has been called the policy of scuttling, and Mr. Amery went on to say that the treaty would simply have to be renewed on the merits of the question. That question is whether Irak has yet acquired that condition of stability and good government which would justify Britain's withdrawing the support and assistance she has been giving for the past seven or eight years, and Mr. Amery, speaking for the British Cabinet, made it quite clear that the Government was ready to continue its advice in Irak up to such time as the League of Nations was satisfied that the necessary condition of stability had been attained.

A progressive reduction in the number of British officials, both civil and military, has been going on for the past four years, and the British Government claims that every encouragement has been given to the Irak people to take a larger share in the handling of their own political, economic and social problems. That of the defense of the country against foreign aggression has, however, yet to be taken seriously in hand.

Irak Aviation Fostered

Up to date all that has been done has been the raising of certain local levies under the command of British officers, and the training of limited numbers of young Irakians in the theory and practice of aviation, for which a training course in England for some of them has been arranged. The Government introduced a conscription bill into the National Assembly some months ago, but it appears to be at least doubtful whether there will not be serious opposition to its adoption.

By a protocol to the treaty with Great Britain, signed in March, 1924, the Government of Irak undertook to accept within four years full responsibility for the maintenance of internal order and the defense of the country from external aggression, so that after next year Great Britain will be free of all liability to furnish police or military assistance. As, however, it is more than doubtful whether Irak will be able to stand on her own feet at so early a date, it is not felt here that the time has yet come for the termination of the mandate which would result from the admission of the country to the League.

The view of the Irak Government is that the presence in the country of British officials—most of whom have only recently accepted ten-year contracts to work as servants of that Government—should be no bar to the acceptance of its application for membership in the League.

It appreciates fully the work done by the British officials, and desires them to remain until the country's political and military institutions are well on their feet, but to the suggestion that the defense of its frontiers is at present beyond its powers, the Government replies that if this is so, there is all the more reason why it should have the benefit of the protection which membership of the League affords.

HAGUE ACADEMY STUDENTS FROM 44 COUNTRIES

Courses in International Law Draw Increasingly, Except for Americans

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Prof. James Brown Scott, the secretary-general of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, D. C., lately told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor how gratified he felt at the steady growth and

increasing importance of the Hague Academy of International Law. This academy, founded some years ago with the financial support of the Carnegie Endowment, and during its session in the months of July and August established in the spacious rooms of the Hague Palace of Peace, has now become a fixed institution where bonds of international friendship and understanding are forged, and maintained by permanent associations of students with former students. During the last session, the academy had enrolled not less than 401 students from 44 different nationalities, including 65 women. In 1926, 35 nationalities were represented.

This shows how the academy is fulfilling its purpose. The students have, for the greater part, completed university courses or have studied at other institutions of learning. There are doctors of law, barristers, state officials, and army and navy officers. These people of standing and cultural development meet together at The Hague under the auspices of the academy, where the foremost professors of international law and other experts give courses on topics of world interest.

A number of governments, aware of the advantages visits of their citizens to these gatherings entail, have placed scholarships at the disposal of students and given other facilities in order to encourage the summer courses in the Peace Palace. The expenditure for room and board have been reduced as much as possible as a result of negotiations with hotels and clubs. For countries where Holland has not yet agreed to cancel visa fees—and they are just a few, the United States included—the Dutch Government allows freedom of visa for the duration of the academy's courses. Other measures have been taken to encourage and facilitate these summer visits to The Hague, while the courses of the academy are gratuitous for those admitted by the board of management.

While the United States pours out its thousands of tourists, every summer, upon the European continent, and hundreds upon hundreds of these include a visit to Holland, only one dozen United States citizens took part in the activities of the Hague Academy, during the summer of this year. It is thought possible here that this state of affairs might be altered if the United States extended to its citizens financial subsidies and other facilities as is done by the less well-to-do countries of the world.

The Washington Carnegie Endowment having had a lion's share in the foundation of the academy, it was hoped that the United States would appreciate and benefit by this great opportunity to promote international friendship and peace in a practical and direct way.

Czech Beet Culture Benefited
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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

The Tendencies of American Taste

By FRANCIS STEEGMULLER

The publication of the following article does not mean that the editor of this page is in agreement with the views stated. They are printed as the conclusions of a keen observer.

THERE have been definite signs of late that the stock of available early American furniture is running low. The first type of furniture to be collected was, as we have shown in a previous article, the simple chair of painted pine—the Hitchcock, the ladder-back and the Windsor. Then came the best of the old furniture—the grand pieces of mahogany and cherry and walnut. But during the last two years the taste has changed again, and instead of furnishing their drawing-rooms with appropriate mahogany highboys and cherry chests and chairs of mahogany inlaid with satinwood, American matrons are filling their homes with furniture of pine and maple. Buttery tables of rough pine in the crudest execution, candle-stands which consist of a few rough spokes, chests which were originally wood-boxes, maple chairs which were made for the front porch—all are enjoying their heyday of popularity. These would seem to be the only three types of Early Americana. The first two would seem to be superseded because the supply of them is exhausted, and we must look forward to a similar situation as regards the third.

European Sources Now Important

Another sign is the present tendency to combine in the same room furniture of another land with that of early America. The most obvious

example of this is the enormous popularity of French provincial furniture, which was unheard of in America two years ago. One large department store in New York has an antique department which imports huge shipments of rustic French chairs, tables, chests, beds and armchairs every year. This same store follows a similar policy with regard to furniture of other lands, although less extravagantly than with the French. It imports hundreds of pieces of English oak, in the more simple, less highly carved styles which harmonize well with the austere lines of the fashionable pine and maple of America. Spanish pieces are bought, too, but not so widely, and Italian likewise. Instead of keeping their rooms severely in national character, the modern decorators are combining early American furniture with Spanish and Italian pottery, with toiles de Jouy of the most distinctively French designs, with English chintzes, with Irish glassware and bronzes and with furniture, too, from the provinces of France. Apart from its significance concerning the scarcity of American things, this fashion is in itself a delightful one. Many charming rooms have been done in this manner during the last few years, and it is definitely a step forward in decorating history.

Reproductions Improving in Merit

But possibly the most obvious sign that genuine pieces of early American furniture are becoming more and more scarce is the enormous advance made during the last few years in both the quality and the quantity of reproductions of this type of furniture. As we have noticed before, the first reproductions made were of a hideous character.

If a Chippendale chair was desired, the only thing which seemed necessary to the manufacturer was to make up a chair with a splat which resembled a vase of some sort or description. This done—from real mahogany or an inferior wood carelessly stained—the finish was not considered important, and the upholstery was a minor matter. No effort was made to approximate the surfaces of the older work, the softly rounded corners achieved by careful craftsmanship which are the very essence of old things.

Far different, however, are the reproductions now being made. While some of the designs are adaptations, they are of the sort which might well have been invented by the craftsmen of the period itself. Careful study by artists and experts has produced designs, proportions, details of construction. Surfaces have been minutely explored, finishes examined, colors compared. A far better type of craftsman has been employed.

The result of all this is that we have been producing reproductions of our early furniture which are not only just as beautiful, but at times more so; surely, often, more practically constructed, especially for our steam-heated homes, and just as desirable in every way but one as the real, authentic antique objects.

Equally Decorative

With such excellent copies available on every hand, it seems that sentiment is now the only cause for anyone to insist upon genuine antiques. Formerly beauty was a just and important cause, but now that reason has disappeared. Unless one

loves to think of all the persons who must have used the particular chair which one is at present occupying, or unless some famous person used it, or unless one's own ancestors used it, the old chair should be no more desirable than an equally beautiful new one.

Many sensible persons are becoming aware of the truth of this statement, and the dealers are, too, for they are raising the prices of the reproductions to almost the level of the prices of the antiques themselves.

It is not likely that the popularity of old things will diminish in the near future. The only reason for such an occurrence would be the rise of some new style to supersede

the old, and it is difficult to imagine, at present, just what this style would be. It seemed, for a time, that the most horrible types of Victorian things were coming back, but the danger seems to have been averted.

The only other rival type is the ultra-modern style of furnishing, such as the skyscraper bookcase, the red, yellow and black painted desks and bureaux, and the picture frames of geometrically angular proportions. These last things are enjoying a mild popularity among persons who pride themselves upon their extreme ultra-modernity, but it is a question whether they are regarded with aesthetic appreciation by anyone. Time only will tell, but meanwhile the popularity of the antique will doubtless continue to increase, and the annual stream of tourists over our eastern roads will continue to pour into the ever-increasing number of antique shops.

Chinese Pewter

ALTHOUGH collectors seldom turn their attention to that delightful and but little explored field, the realm of old Chinese pewter presents much of interest in itself and much also in comparison with Western pewter. The Chinese variety is characterized by fine workmanship



Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
Chinese Pewter Jar Inlaid With Brass Inscriptions and Designs. It Dates in the Ming Period (1368-1644)

shape of six lotus petals, dating back to the Tang period, 618-906. Its surface is covered with pits, encrusted with earth, the result of corrosion, indicating its burial underground for an extended period.

Another piece of very early pewter, in the same place, is a long pewter tablet, found in the tomb of Tung-Kun, a great scholar, highly esteemed. This tablet is a record, the deed of a plot of land. It bears an inscribed inscription, dated A. D. 85, in the Han dynasty. This is said to be the oldest piece of pewter extant. An analysis of its alloy shows the following composition: tin 19.2 per cent, lead 78.5 per cent, zinc 1.5 per cent.

Ethics Taught in Mottoes and Designs

The use of inlaid designs in brass, is seen most in the Ming period, 1368-1644. A group of these examples are seen in the Field Museum, in Chicago. One of the finest is a large octagonal jar with an inscription in large characters around the neck. Inlaid in brass, they read "A family which accumulates virtue will surely acquire a super-abundance of blessings." The eight blessings are developed in inlaid brass, in eight panels on the body of the jar. Eight happy symbols decorate the cover, which is surmounted by a figure of a



Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
A Predecessor of the Chafing Dish Is This Tightly Closed Pewter Dish in the Form of a Lotus Pod. Beneath It Is a Lamp in Which Whale Oil Is Burned. Heated Water in the Container Above Surrounds a Bowl That Holds Food. K'ien Lung Period.

Taoist deity, lacquered gold and brown, and with two topknots on his head.

Collecting in China Is Difficult

It is not at all easy to procure really fine pieces in China now. Mrs. Charles W. Hubbard, who with her sons, Charles and Horace, is building up the Hubbard collection, tells of



Courtesy Field Museum of Natural History
Chinese Pewter Jar Inlaid With Brass Inscriptions and Designs. It Dates in the Ming Period (1368-1644)

some of the interesting experiences connected with their adventures. There is the typical transaction with a man living outside of Peking, 100, or 20, or 10 miles, who brings a piece of pewter to you. "I don't want that kind of pewter, I want very old pewter," you say.

But, he explains, he cannot afford to return and take that long journey unless you will purchase the one piece. After thinking a moment, he recalls that a distant cousin or relative has a piece of old pewter of the kind in which you will be interested. In a few days he returns, that is his price. In this way the collector is forced to acquire indifferent pieces which it is necessary to dispose of later; or else to pay more for the one which he really wants.

Another experience Mrs. Hubbard had in attempting to acquire a beautiful dish of which she had learned. She arrived just in time to see the man finishing his job of covering this admirable old piece—a desecration from the standpoint of a pewter lover—with engraving of a most inferior sort. This he was doing to please the coming purchaser.

"Fairs" in China as well as in France

At the Temple Fair, held to celebrate the phases of the moon, where occasionally the collector finds things, Mrs. Hubbard once asked if there was any old pewter for sale. There was none, but at the next session of the fair some 10 or 20 days later, the place simply bristled with pewter. Unfortunately it was undesirable, present-day ware, such as is offered in various countries for the tourists' trade.

Having asked but one seller for

The Charms of Old New Castle

Newark, Del.
Special Correspondence

NOT many years ago, antiques were treasured chiefly because of some association with an ancestor or friend. The popularity of auction sales and the prevalence of antique shops scattered through all parts of the East today indicates that these things have a great commercial worth. But the human-interest value still remains. A ladder-back chair with five slats is more valuable than one with three, but many would cease to count slats if Washington or Lafayette had sat in it.

There is held yearly in Newcastle, Del., a visiting day when the association of old things with people is emphasized most significantly. This ancient town on the Delaware River, founded by the Dutch in 1651, preserves the spirit of early America in a unique manner. To procure funds for the preservation and improvement of a historic edifice there, its people have, for three successive years, opened to visitors their beautiful old homes and revealed their contents of rare and old-time treasures. People come, not from Delaware alone, but from the eastern shore and from Pennsylvania.

Centuries Old Hospitality Revived

Visitors paying the required \$2 are welcomed into about 15 homes where they may feel the spirit of America's early days and the spirit of the Old Settlers, the Dutch and the Swedes, and lastly the English, who changed the Dutch name of New Amstel to Newcastle in October, 1664.

On entering one of these old homes, guests are greeted by the Lady of the House, dressed in a beautiful old costume belonging to her great-grandmother or perhaps to her great-great-grandmother. She tells of many incidents connected with the life in the house 150 years ago.

In Amstel House, built about 1730, one admires the fine old paneled woodwork, mantels, and built-in cupboards with here and there a secret drawer. Carved into an ancient flagstone before the great fireplace is the name of George Washington and a date. The hostess tells us that the General stood there on that day when he was a wedding guest in Amstel House.

Living in the Sea's Romance

In another room is a portrait of the captain of an old sailing vessel. Hanging under this is a small painting of his ship, framed in dark wood. There is a story about these pictures. The boat was sunk in a storm off the coast of England many years ago. In more recent times the English salvaged the old craft and some of the wood was used in making the frame which holds the painting.

On the Strand, which faces the river, there is a house from whose windows one can look southward into Delaware Bay and watch the ships still coming up that same course which ships followed 250 years ago. In this home are collections of china and silver and valuable papers and documents. On the

wall hangs the original deed from Indian chief Seckatarius of the Lenape to William Penn. It is in William Penn's handwriting. The chief of the Lenape probably could not read what he signed—neither could we read it.

Autographed pictures of many of the founders of the American Government are among the treasures found here. There are several seamen's chests.

This Umbrella Had Wanderlust

There is an umbrella which has a marvelous story. It is a very, very large blue silk affair, and it belonged to Mr. Read, a colonial gentleman of old New Castle. One rainy morning in the days of early America, Mr. Read was walking along the Strand under its ample protection, when a gust of wind tore it from his hands and carried it far out into the waters of the Delaware. Mr. Read made no attempt to recover his lost protector, but, strange to say, it was returned to New Castle more than a year afterward.

When it was wrenched from the hand of Mr. Read the wind carried it high over the water and dropped it in the rigging of a clipper ship bound for China—an English craft that had come up the river to trade, in its journey round the world. Disentangled by a sailor, and safe in the hold, it journeyed around the Horn, through the Roaring Forties, on and on into the storms of the China Sea, to come back in time to the peaceful waters of the Delaware.

No Mistaking This Date

Before the entrance of one of the houses on the Strand were exhibited bricks and numbers taken from an old Dutch tile house which no longer stands. The date of the building 1687, was fastened into the house in letters of wrought iron over two feet high. When the house was torn down the numbers and some of the bricks were saved.

Early America is preserved here, not by tradition alone, not only by specimens of early American pine, hickory and maple. It is the home, the place not remade, but kept, of some of America's pioneers.

E. W.



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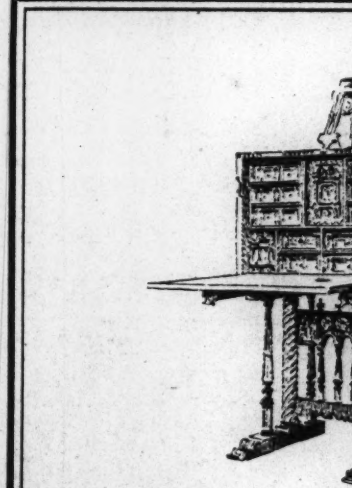
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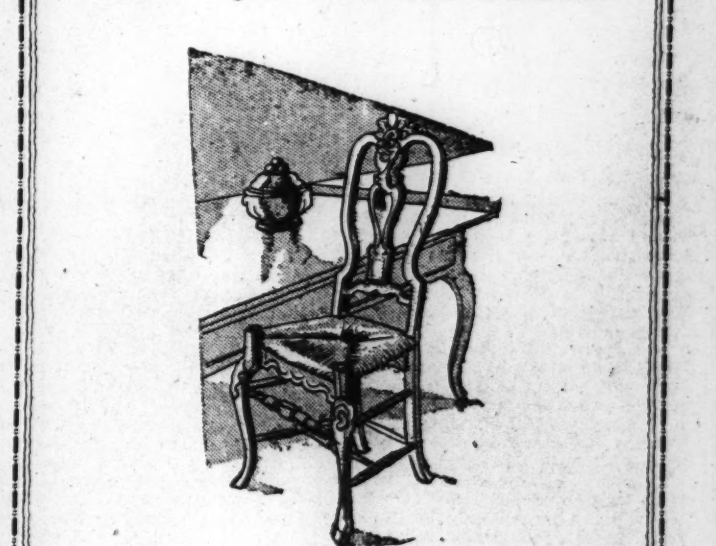
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AU QUATRIEME



A Set of 10
Louis XV
Straw-Seated Chairs
and Table

The provincial straw-seated chair of the 18th Century in France was not always of the kitchen or peasant type. Certain less rustic examples, with their *pieds de biche* and graceful curving outlines, had great elegance. To this category belong the charming set of 10 in Au Quatrieme's collections, of which one is illustrated.

Their tall fiddle backs are surmounted by large carved shells, and the legs, joined by the stretchers surviving from an earlier style, are also carved . . . all with a boldness and freedom of line and the pronounced decorative feeling which above all distinguish the provincial furniture of France. The table which accompanies these chairs is of the simple draw-top type with the markedly S-curved legs of the period.

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House and Garden

Preparing Front Lawns for Winter

Burlington, Vt.
Special Correspondence
IT IS a good time now to prepare the front yard for winter. There are some large items and some small matters that need attention before the ground freezes and before the snow carpet comes. The condition of the lawn next spring depends much upon how the area and the plants thereon come through the winter. Inattention and general neglect will reveal themselves in the recurring season if they are allowed to rule now, or complete lethargy becomes king.

Without doubt the lawn is of first importance. It is an important factor in every good front yard and like the painter's canvas, it is the basis of all success in general good looks.

First of all comes leaves and other litter. It is unwise to let very much of this accumulate and lie on the ground through the winter because it forms too thick a mat and will kill out grass. A small amount of leaves will do no harm; in fact, they will help to prevent deep freezing and

frequent thaws, which often kill the grass. Light litter evenly distributed may help much, but cleaning by raking and lifting of clumps of grass is undesirable. It is well also to fill all pocket holes or depressions and to do some grading up to make the surface uniform. Rolling the lawn just before it freezes, if it is not too soft with recent rains, is an excellent thing to do, as this will serve to place the roots under the soil, where they should remain during the winter so to avoid heaving and winter-killing. It is an excellent time now to dig weeds or foreign plants that are not desirable, as the excavated places can be filled and repopulated with plants with the advent of spring.

The annual application of manures to the front yard, while effective and good for the grass, is so unattractive and unpleasant that it should be employed only as a last resort. Commercial fertilizers now offer as good results if put on in the spring.

It is well also at this time of year to search for sorrel, moss, ferns or undesirable grasses on the lawn, for they usually indicate that the soil is acid and needs pulverized lime. For the average soil use it at the rate of a bushel to each thousand square feet of surface. Lime will serve to sweeten the soil. Put it on in the fall.

Shrubs need some attention at this season of the year. With most shrubs fall pruning is preferable to spring pruning. The most important single item in pruning is to cut out the oldest canes, removing them close to the ground. If all the ragged ones are taken out, new ones will come in their place and they will be objects of beauty. If a few canes are taken out each year the whole group or hedge can be kept young and beautiful. Moreover, it is often desirable to cut back the tips so as to keep the whole plant even and uniform in height. If shrubs like bridal-wreath, dogwood, and nine-bark are made up of loose-growing stalks which may be easily broken down by snow and ice, it is a good thing to tie these rather loosely to a stake with a strong string, gathering the stalks up around the shrub so as to hold them more or less erect, especially in times of heavy snow. The bundling up of shrubs for winter with straw is all right in some cases but it does not keep the plants warm; on the contrary it serves to keep them cold, which is equally desirable. In general, however, where shrubs are not hardy enough to withstand the winter, they are too fastidious to reward the gardener for the trouble they cause. It is better to plant hardy ones. It is well to put a light mulch of manure or leaves at the base of shrubbery to furnish some protection against sudden changes in winter weather, and injury to the roots.

Flowers should be put to bed for the winter. Cut down all stems close to the ground and either leave them for protection or bury them, and strew the bed with a light covering of rich soil or decayed manure.

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Notebook Gleanings

House Plants
House plants brought indoors for winter keeping should be given plenty of water and sunlight. Be sure that the pots are scoured thoroughly and filled with fresh soil before the plants are set out.

Geraniums belong in every window garden but are wont to grow ungainly in form. Prune them down to assist their symmetrical growth.

Ferns brought from the greenhouse now will become acclimated to the atmospheric conditions of the house better than if the change be made in midwinter.

Anyone who has had difficulty in starting hardy phlox from seeds may solve the problem by sowing the seeds in the fall and mulching well.

In the spring, when the covering is removed, the tiny plants will be peeping above the ground. When large enough to handle, they may be transplanted to the borders, where they usually bloom from July until frost.

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Harmonizing Values in Flower Decorations

IN THE fall months there are many flower problems to be solved, and among them is that of what plants to bring indoors, and where to place them once they are in. The first half of the question is easily solved—bring in whatever plants are desired; annuals, spring perennials, late-flowering chrysanthemums, tender pot plants, all can find refuge indoors and will bloom at various periods during the winter; but the matter of placing the plants indoors is a more difficult question, and in addition to being an affair of practicality, is one of taste.

Much has been written about placing plants indoors in relation to their colors and the colors of their surroundings. This is a rather elementary point. Few people would be guilty of placing red geraniums in a room whose prevailing tone is rose, for instance, or purple petunias in a room whose walls are covered with crimson brocade; or violent orange calendulas or marigolds amid surroundings of pink or pale blue.

Harmonizing Character in Flowers
A more difficult problem, however, than color is that of form and value, and it is here that many flowers have their effectiveness spoiled by flower lovers who go wrong in their interior decorating attempts.

For example, the writer remembers once walking into a beautifully furnished drawing room in a country house. The room was large and low, the ceiling crossed by huge black beams and most of the furniture constructed of massive old oak. The decorating was in excellent taste, hangings, walls and pictures all harmonized, the rugs were properly dark. The only living decorations in this heavy, dark room, however, were two large pots of maiden-hair fern, set on a dark brown oak table. It is obvious that this plant was a most disastrous choice. Its appearance was almost ridiculous in such surroundings, where its lacy and delicate leaves streamed about massive tables and chairs. The effect was similar to that which would be produced by a young and charming girl electing to furnish her room after the manner of her father's den. This drawing room should have been filled with bowls of yellow dahlia or yellow African marigolds,

or tall jars of red-hot power plant, or even a few vases of small sunflowers, or, in the spring, large yellow tulips, and a little later, many yellow and cream-colored irises.

The "value" of so delicate a decoration as maiden-hair fern is out of all proportion to the "value" of all bulbous oaken furniture. The fern, if used at all in the home, should be found only in rooms of a somewhat dainty character. A fern is a usual bedroom seems not out of place, nor in a rather delicately furnished dining room. That is why ferns are so widely used as table decorations.

Formal or Informal
This same theory of "value" can be applied to countless situations. Red geraniums, for instance, are appropriate, bright, and cheerful in a small and gayly-furnished breakfast room where the tables and chairs are of a rather light and frivolous character; the same red geraniums set in a formal dining room appear plebeian. A pot of yellow primroses put in such a breakfast room or in the lightly-furnished room of a child, seem dainty and fresh.

Thus some flowers—such as roses, camellias, gardenias, orchids and lilies—are best reserved for rooms of a formal, stately character, while the dozens of more common garden flowers, the larkspurs, dahlias, marigolds, phlox, etc., may be placed in more informal and cozy surroundings.

The size of flowers, too, determines their placing. Delphiniums should not be set in a room with very low ceilings. In a huge, high-ceilinged room, there should not be used small bunches of pansies, violets, crocuses, or other small flowers, for the effect is one of spottiness.

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early start. Two methods are commonly followed, and it is difficult to know which is to be more highly recommended. One is to plant the seeds in the fall and the other to prepare a place in the fall and plant in early spring.

For fall planting dig a trench one foot deep, fill it to within three inches of the top with rich, well-worked soil and, just before the ground freezes, plant the seeds six inches deep. They will remain dormant until spring.

For early spring planting, dig to the fall a trench at least two feet deep and carefully work the dug-out soil. In the bottom of the trench put in cinders or stones for drainage, then fill to within a few inches of the top with the garden loam mixed with well-rotted barnyard fertilizer or leaf mold. The seeds may be planted just before the frost is out of the ground.

In Behalf of Birds
A winter garden without birds may be an enchanting spot but is surely bereft of a great interest. Some of the favorite songsters may decide to "board" with one all winter if one starts now to place suit and dishes for them to nibble. By winter they will have become familiar with a dependable source of food and find it pleasant to stay.

In farming and certain suburban districts the quail should be given special attention. If noticed daily with grain before cold weather sets in, this lovable little denizen of field and woodland will come regularly all winter long for food and to seek shelter among the shrubbery. Severely cold weather, especially when deep snows endure over a long period, often works a serious hardship on quail, making it very difficult for them to find food. Quail fed regularly near the farm house premises, never frightened or molested in any way, have been known to become quite tame and to roost at night with the domestic flocks in a most friendly, companionable manner.

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different types of exhibitions and a great deal of friendly rivalry between neighboring villages has resulted to the decided advantage of the countryside everywhere. Just to gaze upon a display of roses such as are grown in England is at once the despair and delight of flower lovers from other climates.

Walking down the garden path the other day with an enthusiastic flower grower we were told that she had ordered, early in the season, and expected to be delivered soon, several hundred bulbs of the little grape hyacinth. Upon being asked what she would do with so many, she replied that she would plant them all around and among the peony plants in her garden and next spring when the pink shoots of the peonies began to show above the ground they would be surrounded by the lovely blue blossoms and make a delightful bit of color before other flowers were in bloom. And then she told us another bulb story equally interesting. She said that a

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friend of hers had a large clump of Peet narcissus plants which never came to full bloom, the buds always drooping before blossoming, and the friend asked her to take up some of them and see what she could do with them. She said she took up as big a clump of the bulbs as she could hold in her hands and took them home and found, upon separating them, that she had over 100 bulbs. These she planted, and this year they every one blossomed and all were very lovely. The only thing they needed was to be divided and given more room. Flowers, like humans, should not live in too crowded quarters.

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Radio Manufacturers Decide in Favor of Patent Pooling

Appointment of Patent Committee to Execute Plan Approved by 200 Members in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Directors of the Radio Manufacturers' Association have decided to form a patent pool or a cross-licensing system to protect their members against litigation and reprisals. It is announced here following a meeting of 200 members in connection with the Sixth Annual Chicago Radio Show. This action was dictated in a resolution, which ordered the appointment of a new patent committee to execute the plan.

An outline of the steps to be taken was given by the delegates in executive session by C. C. Hanch, who was said by radio manufacturers to have pioneered in the patent pooling field for the automobile industry. Mr. Hanch, stated an official report, asserted that mechanical perfection and stability of design had been advanced 10 years by the automotive trade by the adoption of a cross-licensing system such as he recommended to the radio makers.

"It has resulted in reduced costs and increased sales," Mr. Hanch was quoted as saying. "The automobile has caught up with and passed the telephone. The one has been developed through patent freedom and outright sale, and the telephone industry has developed under patent control and licensing of instruments. 'Strengthen your constitution and by-laws' for the solution of this problem requires an effective trade association. It is essential that you have patent co-operation instead of individual development."

Proposals of Mr. Hanch were supported by C. C. Colby, president of the R. M. A. He stated that present conditions of uncertainty in the radio industry cannot be continued, and

that he was certain a plan can be evolved that will do justice to those who have patents and likewise to those who have none. By solving this problem, he said, the United States can be kept in the lead in the radio business.

As crowds continued to throng the corridors of the show at the Coliseum each afternoon and evening the contest between the old battery forces and the new socket-power devices which eliminate the A, B and C batteries, became the outstanding feature of interest. With exhibits of both types of power ranged side by side from one end of the great, brightly lit hall to the other, it was increasingly evident that the fans are attracted predominantly by the new devices which eliminate the troubles of battery maintenance and renewal.

Scores of exhibitors at the show displayed the new electrified and alternating current tube sets which were claimed to be the last word in simplified operation. Sets using alternating current tubes of the Cunningham, Kellogg, Kagle Corporation and other A. C. tubes proved the magnet for the visitors. Crowds also were drawn by the sets using standard tube types supplied with direct current from units connecting with light sockets. The higher cost of the advanced systems appeared to be outweighed by the convenience they offered.

Some manufacturers continued to show the battery-operated sets along with the new socket power apparatus, feeling that there is still a big battery set market in isolated homes which do not have electricity for lighting.

Radio Program Notes

"LOPEZ speaking," a phrase familiar to WEAF's listeners for the last four years, will be heard again Thursday evenings when Vincent Lopez with his orchestra opens his new Casa Lopez at Broadway and Fifth Street and broadcasts an hour of scintillating tunes through WEAF and other stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company. In addition to marking the formal opening of the new Casa Lopez, it will bring Lopez and his orchestra before WEAF's microphone for the first time since April 14, when the renowned musical organization left New York City for a country-wide tour of prominent picture houses.

Lopez and his orchestra will be heard from 11 p. m. until midnight through WEAF and associated stations on this evening and, according to National Broadcasting Company officials, a definite period each week is to be assigned for broadcasting from this point, the evening and time to be announced later.

Do you remember that little nursery rhyme that goes, "Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn?" When Field's Blue Boys are on the air through WTIC there are many Blue Boys blowing horns and playing on instruments of various descriptions. Their programs consist of popular musical presentations which the Hartford station's fans find delightful. The Blue Boys are getting a commendable-looking program for their next program from WTIC, the Traveler's station, Hartford, which will go on the air at 8 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 20.

The opera "Shanewis," by Charles Wakefield Cadman, will be presented in radio version by the Caswell Opera Ensemble from KPO, the Hale-Chronicle station, on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 20. George Von Hagen, former director of the Royal Opera in Stockholm, will direct the Caswell production. The lyrical work of Cadman is based on the book "The Robin Woman," by Nellie Richmond Eberhart, and tells of the Indian girl "Shanewis." "The Song of the Robin Woman" is the outstanding individual number of a lyric score which develops Oklahoma Indian thematic material.

The National Broadcasting Company's Los Caballeros Spanish orchestra will be featured in a program originating in their Los Angeles station Thursday, Oct. 20, from 9 to 10 p. m.

Soloists during the hour assisting the Spanish orchestra will be Alma Gordon and James Burroughs. Listeners in the northern part of the Pacific coast will have an opportunity of hearing the radio talent, who make their headquarters in and near Los Angeles when the National Broadcasting Company puts on a program in their southern studio. Los Caballeros have proved so popular with the radio fans that many requests come in for their reappearance. Alma Gordon and James Burroughs are too well known to need an introduction.

The "Andante Cantabile" by Tchaikovsky will be played by the string quartet in the "Quartet of Quartets" of the "Hoover Sentinels" on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, for National Broadcasting Company Red Network listeners, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, which is 7:30 o'clock, central standard time. This famous movement is taken from Tchaikovsky's universally known string quartet of which this forms the second part. The brass quartet will be heard in "In the Wood" (Poland), the woodwind quartet in "Mistral" (Boccherini) and the male quartet in "Love Love" (Dillon). This program will be heard

songs which Reiser has included in the evening's program.

The complete program will be as follows: "Tell Me, Little Daisy," "I'm Wonderin' Who?" "Down South," Solo "Dardanelle," "Lindy Lou," "Valencia," "Leonora," "Old Time Group Song," "Whisper a Pal," "The Prisoner's Song," "Tin Pan Parade," "Old Time Group 'Sapphire,'" "Old Time Group 'Old Time's Fox Trot,'" "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles," "Oh, That Sweetie of Mine," "Chopinata."

This program will be broadcast by WJAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WPI, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WCA, Pittsburgh; WJZ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; WGY, Schenectady; WDAF, Kansas City.

CZECHS' LARGEST TRADE OWNED BY "CO-OPERATIVE"

Punjab Shows Fivefold Gain in 11 Years—Societies Grow Rapidly in Persia

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondent)—Reports of increasing co-operative activity continue to reach the headquarters of the British co-operative movement.

It is now 12 years since the co-operative movement was introduced in Ceylon, reports the International Co-operative Alliance, and there is an increasing demand from the general public for knowledge on co-operative matters. To meet this demand, regular training classes which are well attended, are being organized. The number of societies during the year 1925 increased from 257 to 315 and the membership from 30,545 to 34,154. As in India the majority of the societies, 290 out of a total of 315, are for agricultural credit. These have an aggregate membership of 32,930.

Punjab Membership 450,000. The report of the co-operative societies in the Punjab for 1925-26 shows that the movement there is gaining in strength, the number of societies having risen from 3300 in 1915 to 15,000 in 1926, with a capital of nine crores and a membership of 450,000.

The Czechoslovak Co-operative Wholesale Society, which was founded in 1909, is now the largest commercial enterprise in the Czechoslovak Republic, and has won for the co-operative movement the esteem of both the economic classes and the state administration authorities. The sales of the society in 1926 amounted to 530,170,347 Czechoslovak crowns. The production of the factories and mills amounted to 137,529,848 crowns. The society owns four wheat and corn mills with a capacity of 320 tons a day, three bakeries, one miller mill, one barley mill, two meat and sausage works, a chemical works, an underwear factory and other productive works.

Notwithstanding the quite recent foundation of the co-operative movement in Persia, it has already aroused the interest and obtained the support of a large mass of the population, says the International Co-operative Bulletin. This, continues the report, is a guarantee of its successful development in the future, and the time is not far distant when it will become a prominent social economic factor in the public economy of Persia.

Notable Growth in Year. The Tehran Co-operative Society, "Ektisad," was established in March, 1926. Its turnover increased month by month, and shortly afterward it was found possible to open a branch in the Hezrat Shah-Ahmad district of Tehran. Previous to the organization of the "Ektisad," co-operative societies existed in Ardabil and Tavris only. The latter society at present has six branches, and has succeeded in attracting the peasant population to co-operation.

According to a recently published report of the Central Union of Co-operative Societies in Japan, there was only one registered consumer's society in 1904, in 1911 there were 19 with a membership of 9829; in 1921, 85, with 59,142 members, and in 1925, 129 with a membership of 119,946. The consumers' co-operative movement in Japan is not yet very highly developed. The federation of purchase societies to which the consumers' societies are affiliated consist mostly of agricultural societies for the purchase of raw materials.

Vaughn De Leath will again be heard as vocal soloist in a half-hour program which will also bring to the microphone two popular pianists, Milton Rettenberg and Frank Banta, which will be broadcast through the Blue Network at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time (8 o'clock, central standard time), Thursday night, Oct. 20.

Miss De Leath will sing four popular songs, while the two piano numbers by Rettenberg and Banta will include "Prudy," "Study in Blue" and "Nothing Could Be Sweeter." The program will be heard through WJZ, New York; KDKA, Pittsburgh; and KYW, Chicago.

Harry Reiser, chief of the musically inclined Cligot Club Eskimos, has arranged a program for Red Network listeners on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, beginning at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, which is 8 o'clock central standard time, that will bring many ballads of a bygone day back to an evening's existence of one-time popularity.

One of these selections which the Cligot Club Eskimos will perform is "Dardanelle," which has had a curious up and down history. It was refused by many publishers and was finally accepted to keep the plodding composers quiet. For two years it was hidden on shelves, and when it burst into the public ear it ran rapidly into first place as record-breaker and still enjoys a large sale. Felix Bernard and Johnny S. Black are the music writers and Fred Fisher is responsible for the words. "Valencia," which had a tremendous vogue, being played practically around the world, "Oh, What a Pal was Mary" and "The Prisoner's Song," are others of the old popular

RADIO WAVES PENETRATE 500 FEET INTO MINE

Experiments Indicate Solid Rock Only Attenuates Signal Strength

WASHINGTON.—Tests conducted by the United States Bureau of Mines in a Colorado metal mine indicate strongly that radio waves will penetrate 500 feet or more of rock strata. These preliminary experiments were observed by Dr. A. S. Eve, director of the department of physics of McGill University, Montreal, who is conducting a study for the Bureau of Mines of the possibilities of various methods of geophysical prospecting for the location of underground mineral deposits.

The experiments by Dr. Eve were conducted with a superheterodyne set using nine tubes in the Caribou Mine of the American Mining & Prospecting Company, at Caribou, Colo. The first test was held at a depth of 220 feet, where by means of a loop a strong and clear reception was obtained of a musical concert given at Denver, 50 miles distant. The evidence pointed strongly to the conclusion that this clear reception was due to the penetration by the radio waves of the solid rock strata, although there was a remote possibility that the reception was obtained through shafts and cross-cuts, toward which, however, the loop did not point. The nearest conductors, iron rails, were 66 feet away.

The next series of experiments was conducted at a depth of 550 feet, when "mushy" reception was obtained from Denver. This type of reception was, however, as good as could be obtained above ground at the time of making the test, the night being unfavorable for general radio reception. This series of tests was conducted at the end of a cross-cut reached with many turns, and 200 feet from the main shaft. A pipe came down the shaft and followed the tunnel up to 80 feet from the point of observation.

In previous experiments conducted by the Bureau of Mines at its experimental mine near Pittsburgh, Pa., it was at first concluded that radiation and induction would penetrate rock for considerable depths. Subsequent investigations have shown that in every case the transference of radiation was by some conductors in the mine, electric wires or pipes or rails, all of which abound in modern mines. It is possible that at Caribou the radiation was obtained through the conductors in the shaft, and these in turn excited rails and pipes, which brought the radiation to within 70 feet of the experimenters, and that the strong amplification of the radio apparatus enabled the radiation to bridge the gap. This, Dr. Eve considers, is improbable, but not impossible.

On the other hand he was impressed with the fact that the loop did not point toward neighboring conductors or along the tunnels, but it did point at both levels within a few degrees of the source at Denver. The evidence is strong, but not absolutely conclusive, that wireless waves will penetrate 500 feet of rock to an extent which enables them to be received with powerful amplification. It is desirable that these investigations should be followed by further research work on the subject.

The experiments conducted at the Caribou Mine tend to confirm the view that radiation passes through rock with, of course, much attenuation. It is known that radio signals will just penetrate through a good conductor like sea water to a maximum depth of about 50 or 60 feet, and there is no reason why radiation should not penetrate to 10 times that distance through a poor conductor like dry rock.

It is felt that further investigations should include a comparison of the penetration of radio waves from a distance exceeding many wavelengths, and of radio waves generated at a distance less than a wavelength.

MELBOURNE NOW GETS BRIDGE. Improvement Sought for 60 Years Ordered by Labor Government

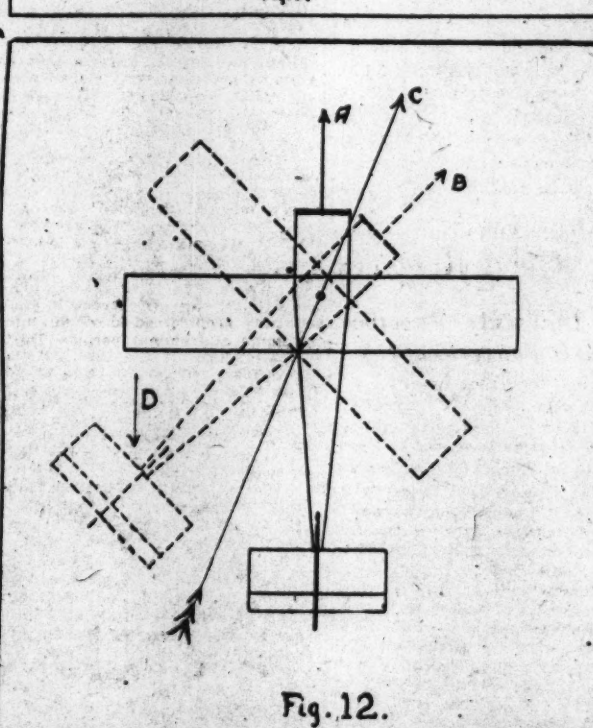
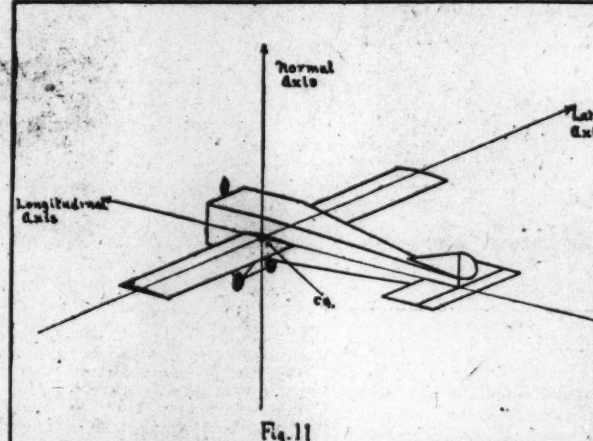
Special from Monitor Bureau. MELBOURNE, Vic.—At an estimated cost of about £200,000 it has been decided to proceed in Melbourne with an undertaking which has been under discussion for the last 60 years, the Spencer Street bridge. The business portion of the city of Melbourne is bounded by its southern end by the River Yarra, and for all practical purposes there are only two bridges which can be used as outlets to the southern suburbs, in which at least half of the city's population of 500,000 lives.

There is no doubt about the necessity for the bridge. The traffic congestion which occurs at present

over the existing outlets is daily becoming more serious. Although the construction of the bridge has been the subject of promises by many governments in the last 30 years, no definite steps were taken toward its construction until the present labor administration came into office not long ago. One of the first measures it placed before Parliament was a bill authorizing the building of the bridge, and this quickly received the approval of the House.

The money required for the task will be raised from the various municipalities of Melbourne, 26 in all, and the amounts to be raised from each vary from £1000 to £106,000. The Government's direct share of the financial responsibility will be the payment of £150,000 compensation to the Harbor Trust for the loss of wharfage accommodation in the river which will be entailed by the structure. The actual cost of the bridge will therefore be £350,000. The loss of the wharfage and dock accommodation is unavoidable, as the building of a high bridge which would not interfere with shipping is impracticable because of the low-lying nature of the area in which it will be built. The necessity for a fixed structure will cut off for shipping purposes a considerable portion of the river in which ships at present berth.

Three Axes of Airplane Shown



GIFT TO HARVARD TO AID ASTRONOMY

Willson Endowment Applies Especially to Practical Study

Research in applied astronomy, and in navigation as it is related to stellar movement, will be made possible for students at Harvard University upon the foundation of the "Robert Wheeler Willson Professorship of Applied Astronomy" by terms of the will of Annie Downing Willson, widow of Professor Willson, a member of the Harvard faculty.

The professorship will be administered as distinct from the astronomical observatory and its establishment follows a desire and wish of Professor Willson that the interest of an increasing number of students in the subject should be answered by some such special provision.

Under the terms of the bequest, which provides an endowment fund of \$150,000, the professorship is to be maintained at the university proper as distinguished from the observatory. This will permit an effort to provide a variation of means to help students gain practical information on the subject as it affects such fields as aviation, navigation and the like.

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The ABC of Flight

No. 6 of a Series of Articles on How the Airplane Flies

By W. LAURENCE LEPAGE

EARLIER in this series of articles it has been said that the air is to the airplane as firm a foundation on which to ride as the concrete roadway is to the automobile. Not only is this the result of the unflinching lift generated by the airplane wing in flight; it is equally due to the inherent stability of the modern airplane.

Stability is a problem which has perplexed aeronautical engineers and airplane designers as much as, if not more than, all other problems. The basic reason for this is simply the fact that the greater the freedom of motion, the greater will be the stability problem. Consider, for example, an automobile. Its control, and to a certain extent its stability directionally, are the only factors vested in the skill of the driver. As far as a fore-and-aft pitching is concerned, this (with the exception of the springing) governed by the contour of the roadway, while the roll, if such a term can be applied to a car, is likewise governed, presumably, by the camber of the road.

In an airplane, the conditions are entirely different. In Fig. 11, the airplane developed to the stage arrived

suits of modern aeronautical engineering have been achieved.

If the reader will imagine for a moment how the seagull or the eagle, or any other of the large gliding or soaring birds, maintains its graceful flight over the edge of the cliffs or the masts of a passing ship he will gain a striking idea of the problems which have had to be overcome in order that the steady flight of an airplane might be achieved. The bird has feeling in its wings and in its tail so that a gust tending to turn it over sideways or alter its direction of flight against its will, is instantly detected by the bird and corrected accordingly.

The reader will instantly realize how colossal has been the problem of artificial flight. The pilot has no means of "feeling" the presence or approach of a disturbing gust. It is not until it has had its effect upon the airplane that the pilot of the machine is aware of what has happened, and perhaps is still going on. Yet, in spite of what have seemed insurmountable difficulties, modern aerodynamics have developed methods applicable to aircraft design whereby the airplane is given a degree of inherent stability which in some respects even surpasses that of the eagle and the seagull.

Inherent Stability a Feat. The achievement of inherent stability in an airplane has involved some of the highest mathematics which have ever been applied to the solution of any practical problem. Yet, even the stability of airplanes, in spite of the higher mathematics involved, can with careful treatment, be put into simple language such that the lay reader can understand.

Because of the inherent instability of a cambered wing, we have already seen the necessity for placing what we call a tailplane or stabilizer at the rear of the airplane body (known as the fuselage). In this way we have secured stability about the lateral axis; in other words stability against pitching (see Fig. 11). Furthermore, by means of small flaps attached to the trailing edge of the tailplane we have given the pilot control about the same axis, enabling him to climb or dive his airplane.

Let us see now, what we require in order to provide for stability about the normal axis. In an effort to provide the pilot with power to steer his airplane just as he can climb or dive it, we have already added a rudder. This will undoubtedly serve the purpose, but without stability the rudder control would be of comparatively little value, for if the rudder were once applied it is doubtful if the airplane would ever stop turning before it got out of control entirely.

In order to prevent this we must give the airplane an adequate degree of what might be called "weathercock" stability. That is to say, our flying machine must possess an inherent tendency always to fly into the wind. Of course, a weathercock is supported and rotates about a pivot. In the case of the airplane, however, we must consider it to be supported at, and even pivoted about, the Center of Gravity (see Fig. 11). In order that it may act as a weathercock and always turn into the wind, it must have more vertical area behind the Center of Gravity than ahead of it. Accordingly, we must attach to the forward portion of the rudder a vertical fin (shown triangular shaped in front of the rudder in Fig. 11). This extra fin and the fin area of the rudder itself will force the tail to swing around and turn the plane into the wind unless prevented from so doing by the use of the rudder.

Action of Fin. Following Fig. 12, let us assume the airplane flying straight ahead in the direction of the arrow (A). A lateral gust strikes it and causes the

machine to turn about its normal axis and veer off its correct course, taking up a new course indicated by the dotted position of the airplane and the arrow (B). Owing to the momentum which the machine possesses in the direction (A) at the moment of being struck by the lateral gust, its new direction will not immediately be along the arrow (B), but rather somewhere between that direction and (A), namely, along the arrow (C).

Obviously, then, if the airplane is in the position shown by the dotted lines but is traveling along the direction (C), there will be a lateral wind force on the left side of the plane. Since the machine has more fin area behind the Center of Gravity about which it turns, than ahead of this point, there will be a force (D), known as a restoring force, acting upon the rudder and fin which will instantly tend to return the plane to its original position pointing in the direction (A).

Consequently, if, in addition to a rudder for steering, we provide the airplane with a fin surface of adequate size (the fin giving the plane more side area behind the Center of Gravity than ahead of it), we shall secure perfect directional stability and the pilot will not be concerned with side gusts except if these are extremely violent and the restoring force is insufficient, in which case the rudder will have to be employed. Without such directional stability it would be utterly impossible for an airplane to maintain a straight course. The first side gust which struck it would start it yawing and in the absence of a restoring force (D), the airplane would continue to yaw and would eventually be spinning around entirely out of control. We have thus achieved in our airplane longitudinal stability by means of the tailplane, and directional stability by means of the vertical fin. We have yet to secure lateral stability, or stability about the longitudinal axis, and then we shall have developed an adequate stable airplane and the only remaining problem will be complete control. (To Be Continued.)

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SPECIALTIES

General Stock Market List
Is Irregular—Midland
Steel Feature

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Speculative interest in today's stock market was confined largely to a select assortment of specialties. The market was up 2 to 7 points to new high records, although the general list, although standard industrial, closed fairly firm around last night's closing levels.

The closing was irregular. Total sales approximated 900,000 shares. Foreign exchanges opened steady. 4.861-16 sterling ruling around further recovery to 2 cents. The appearance this week of about \$220,000,000 in new issues, most of which arrived in the last two days, created some further irregularity in confidence, however, from the promptness with which the new offerings were absorbed, and prices showed no marked recession from the high level. The payment in several recent sessions, 600 in dividends and interest also contributed to the firm foundation.

Sagging prices. The foreign ground more than made evident in the mortgage market. Profit-taking halted the advance of 10 to 12 points which had begun a march to new high ground on the loan had been arranged. Foreign issues, however, some of the German obligations had been arranged. Foreign issues, however, some of the German obligations had been arranged. Foreign issues, however, some of the German obligations had been arranged.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK
Stocks: Irregular; Midland Steel
Bonds: Mixed; week's new issues
exceeded \$220,000,000.
Foreign exchanges: Steady; German
and Dutch rates at new 1927 highs.
Cotton: Steady; New Orleans buying.
Sugar: Firm; trade buying.
Wheat: Barely steady selling by
northwest interests.
Corn: Easy; forecast favorable
weather.
Hogs: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—overnight rate 3 1/2%
Commercial paper 3 1/2% to 4 1/2%
Customers' loans 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%
Collateral loans 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%
Time loans—
30 days 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%
60 days 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%
90 days 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%
6 months 4 1/2% to 5 1/2%
Non-negotiable and bank call loans
in general 4 1/2% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The Federal Reserve Bank in New York
has lowered its discount rate in foreign
countries where the discount rate is
higher than the rate in the United States.
The discount rate in the United States
is 4 1/2%.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations for foreign exchange
follows with the last previous figures in
parentheses:
Sterling—4.861-16 (4.861-16)
Belgium—100 francs 35.48 (35.48)
France—100 francs 35.48 (35.48)
Germany—100 marks 13.36 (13.36)
Italy—100 lire 20.36 (20.36)
Japan—100 yen 154.78 (154.78)
Netherlands—100 guilders 21.36 (21.36)
Poland—100 zlotys 35.48 (35.48)
Sweden—100 kronor 4.861-16 (4.861-16)
Switzerland—100 francs 35.48 (35.48)
United Kingdom—100 pounds 4.861-16 (4.861-16)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1927

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes stocks like AMH, AMH, AMH, etc.

Closing Prices

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Table with 4 columns: Bond Name, Price, Change, and Volume. Includes bonds like US Gov, US Gov, etc.

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NEW YORK CUB

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama
BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

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Jacksonville-The Union News Co., Stand No.
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New Smyrna-City News Stand, 147 Canal St.
Orlando-McLaughlin's Drug Store, 9 West
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St. Petersburg-World News Co.
West Palm Beach-Post Office News Co., 15
West Office Arcade
Tampa-Florida News Stand, Franklin St.

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Augusta-Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Stone's
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Bremen-Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Ogil-
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Savannah-Chas. Lamas, 44 Bell St.

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Greensboro-Union News Stand, Southern
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Raleigh-St. Walter Hotel News Stand; Mc-
Donald's News Stand, 221 Fayetteville St.
Winston-Salem - Robert E. Lee Hotel;
Wachovia News Stand

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

International Administration

SPECIAL interest should attach to the October issue of International Conciliation, which is published monthly by the Carnegie Endowment of International Peace. It is given over to a study of the oldest experiment in international administration, "The Genesis of the Universal Postal Union." The author, John F. Sly, of Harvard University, describes the preliminaries of the organization of the Union in Bern, in October, 1874. There, more than fifty years ago, was begun this adventure in international co-operation. Its success and smoothness of operation incline one to pay little attention to its efficiency or even to its existence. "Working with the greatest economy of time and effort," as President Butler says in his preface note, the union "comprises today nearly all of the countries of the world, its territory extending over 126,000,000 square kilometers, with a population of 1,792,000,000 inhabitants."

Before the Union was formed, the United States had eight postal conventions with foreign countries. The charges on letters varied according to the routes which would be followed. On articles to Austria, for example, the rates from the United States differed if the steamer sailed for Bremen, Hamburg, England or France, and again according to the continental route. There were six different rates to Australia, depending on the route, and they varied from five cents to more than a dollar an ounce. Different regulations were in effect in respect of weight and size of letters and packages. Complicated accounts had to be kept, and the inconvenience both to governments and to those who sent letters was great.

International action was proposed in 1862 by the Postmaster-General of the United States. The first meeting of representatives of the powers was held in Paris and some slight progress was made. In 1874 a congress was held in Bern in the same building of the Swiss Diet in which, in 1849, the Swiss Postal Union had been formed. This was a happy augury. At the Bern meeting a treaty was drawn up for the formation of a general postal union whose expenses would be paid by the signatory powers and for the regulation and simplification of international practices. Subsequent conferences were held in Bern (1876), Paris (1878), Lisbon (1885), Brussels (1890), Vienna (1891), Washington (1897), Rome (1906), Madrid (1920), and Stockholm (1924). The next meeting is scheduled for London in 1929.

Different problems were dealt with at these different congresses. The uniformity of weights and charges; the transmission of gold and silver and other valuable articles; subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals; international reply coupons; tariffs for air services—all of these matters were successfully dealt with. The degree of success is indicated by the rarity of inconvenience on the part of those who use the international mails and the enthusiasm of governments for such international administration. International postal savings are on the agenda for the next conference. This possibility lends additional point to the prophecy made some years ago by Mr. Leonard Woolf: "The Postal Union, having by its birth effected a revolution in the constitution of the society of nations, has had a forty years' history of placid obscurity, unworthy of the notice of patriots, and rarely recognized as a herald of the millennium by an occasional pacifist."

The Servant of True Progress

SPEAKING at the annual observance of Founder's Day at Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburgh, Pa., President Coolidge traced, with peculiar and convincing directness and effectiveness, the operation of that simple process which has made possible the concurrent industrial and cultural development of the American Nation. The opportunity was a happy one, surrounded as he was by the concrete evidences of the development of what, a little more than a century and a half ago, was a crude trading post on the outskirts of a wilderness on the border of a slowly advancing civilization, into a center of education, art and productive industry.

There was at hand the visible evidence to refute any specious claim that material wealth is or can be employed only to establish and support what some have referred to as the aristocracy of wealth. Therefore the President easily discovered there a condition which is now recognized as prevailing somewhat generally throughout the world, and perhaps more particularly in the United States. This is that as the realization has come to the custodians of great material wealth that they are merely the trustees charged with the responsibility of applying such resources to their proper uses there has been established, quite generally, a community of thought and interest which has allayed, at least to a great extent, the animosities which once prevailed and which tended to engender prejudice between the wage earner and the employer.

But the speaker was careful to emphasize the important fact that this great development within comparatively few years has not been brought about without sacrifice and hardship. The pioneers in what was then the western frontier of what is now looked upon as a somewhat crude civilization endured unceasing toil and hardship in laying a foundation for those more pretentious structures, the colleges, universities and other institutions which those of a later period have found it possible to erect. What has been realized could never have been accomplished had not the foundation been laid broad and deep.

To the people of the older countries it may seem strange that events so recent as the settlement of the territory where the thriving city of Pittsburgh stands can be regarded as historic or measurably remote in point of years. Americans have come to regard such material developments as natural and commonplace. Only in the intensity and abundance of its producing industries and in its somewhat more liberal contributions to the arts and natural sciences does the city which is the home of the Carnegie institutions excel many younger and smaller cities of the

newer middle West, far West, North and South. And in surveying and appraising all these it is well to remember, as the President put particularly pains to point out, that they represent not only the generosity of a few who have amassed large fortunes, but likewise the toil and industry of the millions of men and women who have willingly contributed to the success of industry and who now, with their children and grandchildren, as well as the aliens who have come to take their places in the family of American citizens, share common benefits and who take part in the responsibilities of a common guardianship.

Sweden's Onward March

THERE is an absence of the spectacular in the way the Constitutional Monarchy of Sweden is registering growth in nearly all of its principal activities. It is estimated that Swedish industries fifty years ago supplied only 15 per cent of the national population. Today this has been increased to 35 per cent, making the total industrial production fifty times greater than in 1870. While such growth has naturally made Sweden less dependent on foreign producers, the law of supply and demand has nevertheless operated to create a large demand from manufacturers abroad by reason of this very industrial development. Then, too, Sweden has greatly increased the volume and variety of its products. The result is an increasingly prosperous industrial population with means to purchase with discrimination.

Sweden is fortunate in its national resources of iron ore, vast forests and plentiful water power, and still more fortunate in having a government policy which is making the most of these. In the case of the forests, for instance, the annual consumption is limited to the amount of natural growth, while the country's lack of fuel is being overcome by the utilization of its abundant water power.

Forestry products are still the leading item of what Sweden has to offer the rest of the world, for last year such products constituted one-half of the Nation's exports, metal and metal products being second. The geographical position of Sweden makes it a sort of entrepot for the Baltic region. As far as imports go, agriculture still takes first place.

Politically, Sweden has for more than a century been at peace, and Carl G. Ekman, the present Prime Minister, recently declared in an interview that war has already been "outlawed" between Sweden and its Scandinavian neighbors, as well as with a number of other European countries, by the conclusion of a series of unrestricted treaties of conciliation and arbitration with them. Such agreements were to the effect that no matter how serious the dispute, it must be arranged peacefully. Sweden's present position can be described as being eminently sound, both economically and politically.

Rapid Transit Compounded

RAPID transit, when it becomes a political issue, creates a hazard for those who are responsible for injecting an economic problem into the realm of politics. The appeal of a "five-cent fare" even can lose its potency when the service rendered for such a charge reaches the point where voters would willingly pay more if the service were improved proportionately.

New York, unlike every other city of size in the United States, has clung to a five-cent fare for its transit lines—subway, elevated and surface. Engineers and economists have computed the actual cost of carrying a passenger to be more than this sum, but the fact that the principal transit lines are solvent on a five-cent charge indicates that mass transportation—if the riders are sufficiently massed—can produce a small margin of profit. Actually, however, New Yorkers do not enjoy a five-cent fare unless their journeyings are on one rapid transit line, for there are numerous operating companies in the several boroughs of the city, and if one finds it necessary to change from one company's line to another's there are no transfers given, so that the cost of the trip is two or more five-cent fares.

Nevertheless, the five-cent fare slogan has proved a factor of value in political campaigns, and despite the growing sentiment in favor of an efficient service as distinguished from a low fare service, there is no reason to believe that the appeal of the low fare would be rejected by the voters of the city as a whole.

Surveys, investigations and reports feature the transit problem in New York, it being a poor year which does not produce at least one comprehensive survey of the situation, with a report containing recommendations many of which obviously contain meritorious thoughts but which, because of the political angle, are not put into execution. Within the past month two investigations of the transit situation have been completed, one by Samuel Untermyer, an eminent lawyer, and the other by Charles Edward Smith, a well-known engineer.

Their plans present diametrically opposed viewpoints, making it difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile the proposals of these two students of the subject. It is, nevertheless, an encouraging indication of progress to note that in the case of one, at least, an entirely new approach to the subject is made. In the breaking away from precedent and from politics, New York's transit problem stands its greatest chance of being settled harmoniously and satisfactorily to the millions of daily riders. Municipal operation with a directorate of business men; private management with a unification of facilities, or any of the other numerous plans advanced, hold forth a promise of improvement over the present methods, which, in many respects, have been tried and found wanting.

A Criticism Not a Criterion

THE rather outspoken criticism of America and of things American in general, voiced on the departure of the Legion from London by an English journalist and reported in part in the American press, should not be taken too seriously. While it may fairly represent the attitude of a small group of Englishmen, that it does not represent the consensus of opinion of England there is ample evidence. Nor will this rather petulant pronouncement serve to

disturb in any degree the friendly relations between America and England, relations too firmly established to be easily unsettled. Unity of language, traditions, racial characteristics and, above all, common idealism growing out of a unity of purpose in the service of mankind, constitute a bond of mutual respect and understanding impossible of rupture.

If the critic in question will recall those trying days scarcely ten years ago when, with the great powers of Europe set grimly against each other in battle array, the fortunes of war swayed backward and forward until the outcome seemed altogether uncertain; if he will recall the Macedonian cry for help, and that immediate, which England sent across the Atlantic; if he will recall the full-throated response, "We are coming"; and that they came in tens and hundreds of thousands, with other millions in readiness, if needed; if he will recall the tremendous rejoicing in London when the first Americans marched through its historic streets on their way to the front, and the events of the months that followed, he will be healed, in some degree at least, of his antagonism toward America, and petulance will give place to gratitude. Winston Churchill has stated the case so clearly that all who will may read, and reading they will remember those fateful days of 1917-1918 when America seemed the only hope of a sorely pressed group of embattled nations.

While the nationals of the two countries are individual in habits, dress, even in language, yet the similarities, the things held in common, are many more than are the differences. Irritation over the differences may be assuaged by appreciating the countless similarities.

At least the English editor must agree that the interests of both nations will be best subserved by the maintenance of the good will which has become nothing less than an established understanding between the two countries—an understanding too firmly planted in the hearts of the people ever to permit of rupture.

Recurring Surprises

SURPRISE is perhaps the most impressive quality residing in a musical mechanism of vibrating metal and smiting weight. Which possibly explains the fondness of certain peoples for the sound of percussive brass and copper; those of the eastern world for the mysteriousness of the temple gong, and those of the western for the alarm and incitement of the tower bell. At any rate, let flat steel be hit by mallet or hollow bronze be struck by clapper or hammer, an effect of unexpectedness is rather invariably produced by the clang. Glockenspiel, chime or carillon, the tone has novelty with every recurrence, no matter whose hand holds the stick, pulls the rope or presses the lever.

Surprise, and many another quality besides less obvious, must account for the historic and unflinching interest shown by the Belgians in the carillon; and surprise, along, no doubt, with a quality or two never before fancied, must be what has lately charmed Americans with the carillon and caused them to adopt it into their civilization.

And as in the instrument itself, so in the performer upon it. Surprise characterized every note of the playing of Jef Denyn, master carillonneur of Belgium, who spent a few autumn days in the United States; surprise of rhythm, surprise of phrasing, surprise of melodic interweaving, surprise of harmonic confusion. Mr. Denyn ascended a number of carillon lofts in the course of his short visit; among them, the belfry of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York. As heard in the auditorium through the amplifier, or better, by direct aural contact in the street outside the building, he gave surprises innumerable. He made the strain of a familiar tune emerge from the tremor of sonority, retreat, assert itself with new vigor and withdraw again within the veil. He sent out music built of the very songs of the stars.

Carillonists of Belgium beg American musicians to learn of them, holding that playing on the bells is an art with traditions which ought to be respected and preserved. An art, indeed, they justifiably maintain carillon interpretation to be; inasmuch as it does that which is an apparent impossibility, surprising listeners and taking them pleasantly unawares the second time and every time, as well as the first.

Random Ramblings

It costs Wisconsin only one-tenth of 1 per cent to collect its 2 cent tax on gasoline, one of the easiest sources of taxation from which to collect, says the State Treasurer. It isn't a strict metaphor, but it is said that it "was the willing horse that carried the heaviest load."

What's wrong with this: The dollar is only worth 61c; living necessities require 65c of every earned dollar. If there is a 4c loss for every dollar earned, how can any man afford a rise in salary?

Sudan furnished four-fifths of the world's supply of gum arabic. Apparently the elasticity of the product gives it a stretching power that connects it with all parts of the universe.

Billboards and other objectionable advertising signs along Kansas highways must come down by the first of the year, a token that Kansas is pointing in the right direction.

It looks like there is going to be little rest for Congress next session until it has found a way to put the Mississippi in its bed and keep it there.

International athletic contests are advocated as an aid to world peace. That sounds reasonable, provided all are good sports.

Despite certain appearances at this season of the year, the football tail does not quite wag the college dog.

A needed invention: A device to keep the paper napkin from slipping off one's lap.

If you are buying on time, paying on time will help both parties.

Harmonious relations always make for one big happy family.

'Tis the dawn of a Morrow in Mexico.

The Charm of Cowes

THERE is an atmosphere of radiant tranquillity at Cowes Regatta—meaning the regatta as seen by everyone except the racing crews and the busy race officials ashore—which makes it exceedingly hard to realize that out there on the green-gray Solent those graceful craft, bending yards of snowy canvas before the firm caress of the breeze, are actually engaged in stern conflict, with glory and prize-money at stake.

To the crews, tensely awaiting the captain's orders on a deck awash under the crystal spume, the boom of the starting gun means business; to the watchers aboard pleasure-craft or (if less fortunate) ashore, it means the renewed aesthetic pleasure of seeing six or a dozen craft, maybe, jockeying to reap full advantage of wind and tide at the start and then gliding smoothly, gracefully across the line, like a flock of gigantic, lazy water-birds.

The concentration of ships in the Cowes Roadstead—this year more fully representative of the yachting world than at any regatta since the war—is a sight long to be remembered. From the King's yacht, the old cutter Britannia, down to the neat little six-meter class which has become so popular, all types of sailing vessel ride together on the sunlit waters between the Isle of Wight and the mainland.

Coming in from any direction by sea, a forest of towering spars strikes the eye. Here is a four-master in slate-gray, there a steam yacht with graceful bow, her white sides and polished brasswork reflecting the sun, while for a background lie scores of racing craft, peacefully at anchor, sails neatly furled and companion-ladders hanging overboard.

Across the expanse, the "big class," which may be numbered on the fingers of one hand—the Britannia, the Westward, the Lulworth, the Shamrock, and the White Heather—is racing before a stiff breeze, all sails set and the crews in white ducks crouching, ready for orders, on the sloping decks.

Then, to remind us that speed is only relative, there hurtles through the racing fleet a hydroplane at the speed of an express train, throwing up a shower of white spray to port and starboard, her nose elevated high above the turbulence of her own prow and half her length clear of the water.

In the distance lies an old-fashioned craft, the Victoria and Albert, bedecked with much golden scrollwork, her square ports a reminder of past modes of shipbuilding. The royal standard fluttering at her masthead proclaims her to be the floating home of Britain's Sailor-King and his consort. Away off to her starboard lurks the grim shape of the 26,000 tons guardship, H. M. S. Ramillies, for tradition decrees that royalty must be guarded, even though His Majesty will tonight be put ashore and walk in perfect safety among his loyal subjects at the most democratic yachting festival in the world.

So far as the racing is concerned—and no one could say that it outrides upon the less strenuous activities of the Regatta Week—the center of Cowes is the closely guarded Castle of the Royal Yacht Squadron, probably the most exclusive institution in the world of sport. From a battery of twenty-two little brass cannon, trained in mock defense of the landing stage reserved for the Royal Yacht Squadron and persons "In His Majesty's Service," there booms at intervals the signal for the start of the various races.

In the old castle—originally a fort built by Henry VIII for the defense of this vulnerable coast—in the clubhouse of the Royal London Yacht Club, and in the other institutions that give quite an imposing sea-frontage to the little town, the events of the day are discussed and discussed again, in the cool of the evening, when the last golden feathers of the sun have vanished from the water and the mantle of dusk enshrouds sea and land alike.

Then the roadstead is a firmament of twinkling lights, red, green, and white, from the fairy craft at anchor. Fluffy little pinnacles of the Royal Navy, the "Liberty Bosta," rush from ship to shore carrying Jolly Jack Tars, the dinghies from the yachts bring off immaculately attired owners and their guests; and the narrow, tortuous streets of Cowes, barely wide enough, most of them, to permit the passage of a single automobile "de luxe," become congested with a throng such as you would see nowhere else.

Society belles wander in and out of the tiny little shops that display photographs of the racing and the racers, elderly yachtsmen in evening dress but retaining still a sailing cap cocked jauntily on one side, chat in groups on the promenade before going in to dinner; yacht-hands in blue jerseys, trim sailors, the King's Scottish pipers, with brassy brown knees and swinging kilts, parade the streets.

In front of the pier entrance the town band pours sweet strains into the air, confetti-vendors shout raucously in anticipation of the fireworks display and carnival of the evening; motorcars blare as they wend their way slowly; and individual musicians wait an ineffective, scarcely heard protest. Yet over all this incongruity presides a dignity that belongs to Cowes alone.

The picturesque qualities of Cowes are by no means confined to the sea. On shore, behind the narrow strip of pebbly beach and the promenade, with its hotels, nestles the ancient fishing and shipbuilding town that has hardly changed for generations and "lives" at its present height of gaiety for only two weeks of the year.

Yacht racing, at any rate in the bigger, most spectacular classes, is essentially the sport of the rich man; but it is not the technique of yacht racing that draws so many people to Cowes. Indeed, that could probably be dispensed with without affecting the popularity of the "Week," providing that the cruising and racing craft foregathered as usual in the roadstead.

The majority of the people who come to Cowes do so because it is an important society function, because they are sure of a beautiful spectacle, and because the British public loves to be near its King—and never more than when King and people are on the common ground of sport. His Majesty is a yachtsman in more than name. He dons his oilskins and takes an active part in the racing of his vessel.

"All the best people," as the trite phrase has it, follow the Court to Cowes, and the "other people," congregated round the Royal Yacht Squadron landing stage, have an unparalleled opportunity of feasting their eyes upon Lord This and Lady That as they come ashore.

The day's racing is done. The sunset gun has boomed out on the Ramillies and the ensign has fluttered down. The myriad craft tug gently at their hawsers, lights aglimmer, rising and falling sweetly on the swell. Gathering darkness seems to bring the shade of old trees above the promenade down to Cowes Green, where hundreds, thousands rather, of holiday makers take their ease.

The thin strains of a dance orchestra tinkle to our ears on the evening zephyrs. But listen! The muffled plash of oars, deep melodious voices, and through the haze there puls a heavy whaleboat, manned by sailors in the garb of Nelson's time, even to the petticoats and greased pigtails. How could any Britisher fail to respond, to cheer, and to join with the "Hearts of Oak" in rollicking chants of the sea?

Community singing is impressive anywhere; but here at Cowes, as led by the tars from the good ship Ramillies and followed heartily by men, women, and children in whom love of the sea is inherent, it strikes possibly its fullest note of romance and forms a fitting epilogue to a time-honored festival of nautical pageantry. R. M. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

THE problem of the press in Italy still awaits a solution. The suppression of all the opposition organs and the transformation of all the independent journals into Fascist newspapers has not improved the standard of Italian journalism, which is today much below that of other countries. Whatever happens in Italy, it is always regarded as "another stupendous achievement of Fascism," or as "a marvelous example of Fascist discipline," and so on. There is no need to quote instances, for the columns of the Fascist papers contain nothing but praise and enthusiasm for Fascism.

The other day an amusing incident occurred which caused much comment among the foreign colony in Rome. The present financial and economic policy of the Fascist Government, in spite of the hardships which it is causing to a large section of the population, has always been described in most flattering terms, and, as a matter of fact, deserves much praise. As a proof of the gradual improvement of the economic situation, the Fascist newspapers have for a long time been publishing the figures of the wholesale price index, which show a constant decline. One day, however, the general cost of index number marked a slight increase, and as an explanation had to be given to the phenomenon, the Fascist journals, nothing daunted, pointed out with pride and satisfaction that here again the Fascist Government had scored another victory, adding that everybody should be pleased that the downward tendency of prices had been checked.

But this flood of eulogistic adjectives in the Fascist press is now beginning to annoy the Fascist leaders, and two Fascist papers have found it necessary to call the attention of their readers to this absurd situation. "Systematic apology," pointed out the *Lavoro d'Italia*, "should be barred in the name of the professional dignity of newspaper men. It annoys and offends the Government and must be forbidden. The régime is so well established that it does not need over-praising; on the contrary, some criticism would be welcome, if it is performed in a truly honest way. Professional apologists of the régime are no help to the Government, and the time will shortly come when the régime will have to use harsh methods and teach them to have real, honest opinions."

Obviously the present restrictive measures on the press, which were perhaps useful at a moment of grave danger for Fascism, need a revision, and it is very significant that the Fascist themselves are asking the Government to allow them a greater freedom of judgment, and even criticism of the acts of the Fascist régime. The *Popolo d'Italia*, the Duce's own organ, fully shares the views expressed by the *Lavoro d'Italia*, and it is confidently expected that some steps will be taken in the near future to restore a certain amount of freedom to the Italian press.

The methods formerly used in Italy for the transportation of marble from the quarries to the plain have hitherto been a great obstacle toward the development of the marble industry, one of the most important in this country. After a great number of tests, carried out for several years, it has been finally found possible to construct a new aerial railway, consisting of cabins suspended on strong cables, that are electrically shifted from one hill to another and from the summit of a hill to the plain below. Huge blocks of marble were in the past brought down to the plain with slow mountain railways, amid the greatest difficulties. These operations have now been greatly simplified by the new aerial railway which has been constructed on the Monte Sagro and links the most important marble quarries of Carrara. Huge blocks of marble weighing over twenty tons have thus been successfully brought to the plain with surprising rapidity and facility.

The first International University Students' Olympic Games recently held in Rome have been a great success. The credit for organizing these Olympic games, which in the future will become a yearly feature and will be held

in different capitals by turns, lies with the students of the Italian universities. About 500 students from twelve different nations took part in these athletic competitions, which included fencing, running, jumping, swimming, diving, tennis, football and wrestling. The foreign students were the guests of their Roman colleagues, and were accommodated in a specially built house near the old Roman stadium, which was completely renovated for the occasion. These Olympic games have shown the rapid progress made by Italy in sport of all kinds. Before the war, sport was practically nonexistent in Italy, and received little or no encouragement from the authorities. Fascism is, to a great extent, responsible for the increased interest shown by young Italians in outdoor games, and during the past five years Italy has made such remarkable progress that she was able to take part in several international competitions, winning several championships.

Recent excavations at Pompeii have resulted in several important discoveries which are of great interest, as they throw additional light on the domestic activities of the Roman city. All the finds have been made in the Via dell'Abbondanza, which has already yielded so many valuable relics of Roman times. The most important of these finds from an archaeological point of view is that of a large wardrobe of carved wood, which is the first piece of wooden furniture to be found intact at Pompeii. The wardrobe is in an excellent state of preservation, and measures have been promptly taken to preserve it from the effects of the sudden exposure to the air. It was standing under an arch in an atrium or courtyard, and this position explains how it escaped demolition when the torrents of lava poured down over Pompeii and Herculaneum, destroying the two cities. The other finds, of great artistic importance, include a small statue of Apollo in the archaic style, a silver dinner service and a big silver cup decorated with tritons and sea nymphs. All these objects will be left in the place where they were found.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Americanization and Education"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note with particular interest the letter entitled, "Americanization and Education," published recently in the Monitor.

In this letter the author says that we have a right to insist that every alien shall become acquainted with the history and government of the United States, and farther along, that our educational system must be prepared to show them what the ideals of America are.

Your correspondent does not know apparently that this job is already being done and has been done for about nine years through the American foreign language press in co-operation with the Foreign Language Information Service. There are about 825 foreign language newspapers in this country that publish at regular intervals articles on the history of America, its institutions, industries and many other similar subjects. These newspapers are the first educational system with which the alien comes in contact when he reaches the United States. He cannot read or speak English, and is obliged, therefore, to get his first ideas of America through his native press.

Your correspondent must know that people examined for naturalization must answer questions about American history and civics. We are preparing our future citizens for this examination. It would be surprising to some Americans how much foreign-born people know about our land, if they took the trouble to find out.

Assuring you that we are just as much interested in the future welfare of America as your correspondent and the Monitor, I am, MARSHALL BEUTICK, Chief, New York, N. Y. Foreign Language Press Division.